

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1880.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



SKETCH OF THE LIVERPOOL ELECTION: A WARD MEETING.—SEE PAGE 133.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th ult., at Bombay, the wife of J. Seymour Reay, Esq. (of Hyderabad), of a daughter.

On Dec. 31, 1879, at Lima, Peru, the wife of Henry M. Read, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at the Priory Church, Malvern, by the Rev. Edward Ball, assisted by the Rev. Charles H. Leacroft, John William Leacroft, M.B., of Peckham House, Redditch, to Agnes Ada, widow of the late George Webb Foster, Esq., of Berrow Hall House, Worcestershire.

On the 22nd ult., at the parish church, Kensington, by the Rev. R. M. Norman, B.A., Charles Lowe, Esq., M.A. (of Gray's Inn), Berlin, to Blanche Fitzhardinge, third daughter of John Gaunt Lye, Esq., of 14, Kensington-gate, Hyde Park, South.

On the 31st ult., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, by the Rev. E. W. Holland, assisted by the Rev. H. S. Holland, Captain William James Lloyd Wharton, R.N., second son of the late Robert Wharton, Esq., to Lucy Georgina, daughter of the late Edward Holland, Esq., of Dumbleton.

On Dec. 10, at Guayaquil, Chili, by the Rev. J. Higgins, W. D. Perrier, L.R.C.P., and S. Edin., son of the late J. B. Perrier, J.P., of Cork, and grandson of the late Sir Anthony Perrier, to Mary Isabel, daughter of Captain Woolward, R.N., Southampton.

DEATHS.

On the 27th ult., at Cardiff, John Abercromby, the only son of Major and Mrs. Knox, V.C., late Rifle Brigade, aged 10 years and 5 months.

On the 3rd inst., of pneumonia, Richard Hall, of 4, Portland-terrace, Richmond, and 37, Great George-street, Westminster, youngest son of the late Richard Hall, Esq., of Hillingdon Furze, Uxbridge, deeply regretted.

On the 3rd inst., at 16, Park-road, Haverstock-hill, N.W., of bronchitis, James Stanes, in his 84th year.

On the 30th ult., at 2, Upper Park-road, Hampstead, Alice Irene Dalrymple, infant daughter of FitzRoy Hamilton Spencer Sewell, of Marlburg, Natal.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 14.

SUNDAY, FEB. 8.

Quinquagesima. Morning Lessons: Gen. ix. 1-20; Matt. xxii. 1-15. Evening Lessons: Gen. xii. or xiii.; Acts xxiii. 12. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Marshall; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Cloughton, Archdeacon of London; 7 p.m., Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. J. Troutbeck; 3 p.m., the Bishop of Ely.

MONDAY, FEB. 9.

British Museum reopened. Royal College of Surgeons, 4 p.m. (Professor W. K. Parker on the Vertebrate Skeleton; and on Wednesday and Friday). London Institution, 5 p.m. (Rev. J. G. Wood on Hibernation, Æstivation, and Migration). Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Major-General Sir Michael A. S. Biddulph on Afghanistan, the Eastern Border of Persia, and the Basin of the Loras).

TUESDAY, FEB. 10.

Shrove Tuesday. New Moon, 11.17 a.m. Marriage of the Queen, 1840. Horticultural Society, 1 p.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on the Physiology of Muscle). Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. Emil Holub on the Central South African Tribes from the South Coast to the Zambesi). Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. J. Webster on Iron and Steel at Low Temperatures).

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11.

Ash-Wednesday. Lent begins. Morning Lessons: Isaiah lviii. 1-13; Mark ii. 13-23. Evening Lessons: Jonah iii.; Heb. xii. 3-18. Literary Fund, 8 p.m. Graphic Society, 8 p.m. Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m. Microscopical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m. Hunterian Society, anniversary, 7.30 p.m.; oration, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEB. 12.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on Recent Chemical Progress). London Institution, 7 p.m. (Rev. Professor Sayce on the History of Writing). Mathematical Society, 8 p.m. Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m. Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. Society for the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. George Bertin on the Art Culture of the Ancient Assyrians).

FRIDAY, FEB. 13.

City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—Money). Hunterian Society, dinner. Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Brewer on the Domestic Architecture of Germany, between 1500 and 1700). Astronomical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m. St. Anne's, Soho: Special service, Bach's "Passion Music" (St. John), 8 p.m., and on following Fridays during Lent.

SATURDAY, FEB. 14.

Valentine, bishop and martyr. Botanical Society, 3.45 p.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Bauer on J. Sebastian Bach).

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MERCHANT OF VENICE.

EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock. Shrook, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. MORNING PERFORMANCES EVERY SATURDAY DURING FEBRUARY. Seats booked Six Weeks in advance.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the

Management of Messrs. A. and S. Giffell.—Grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled SINDBAD THE SAILOR. "The greatest success ever known."—Vide public notice. EVERY EVENING at a Quarter to Eight. MORNING PERFORMANCES every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at Two o'clock. Box-Office under the portico of the Theatre; open daily from Ten to Five. No Booking Fees.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under

Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the World. Variety Artists at Eight. Last Week of Mr. A. G. VANCE, the Renowned Vocal Comedian, Mr. ARTHUR LLOYD, Madame MASOITA, &c. PIER OF PERU at 9.10.—Miss Nelly Power, M. Poulton, Miss Alice Holt, Brighton. Acuzzi, Towell, and Corps de Ballet. At 10.30 the Grand Mystical Ballet ETHEREA, in which Ariel introduces her extraordinary Flying Dance and mysteriously floats in Mid Air, crossing and recrossing the stage at pleasure. "It is so astonishing that to be believed it must be seen."—Sporting and Dramatic News.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and George Grain.—THE PIRATES' HOME Last Week; after which, CLEVER PEOPLE, by Mr. George Grain; concluding with BACK FROM INDIA. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Eight. Morning Performances every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s. 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. Monday, Feb. 16, first time of a New First Part entitled CASTLE BOTHEREM; or, An Irish Stew, by Arthur Law; Music by Hamilton Clarke.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE FOURTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary. Gallery, 33, Pall-mall.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS,

EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.

MONDAYS,

WEDNESDAYS, and

SATURDAYS,

THREE and EIGHT.

Frontalls, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for programme. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Doors open at 7.30 for day performances; 7.30 for the evening performances. Every West-End omnibus runs to the doors of the Hall.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in at 10 a.m. next morning.
January	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		
25	30.161	29.7	22.5	77	7	34.8	26.1	SE. ESE.	Miles. 0.000
26	30.205	24.1	23.0	96	9	30.6	19.1	E.	0.000
27	30.326	20.4	—	—	—	25.7	19.1	E. N.W.	33 0.000
28	30.263	22.0	22.0	100	10	25.7	18.9	N.W.	33 0.000
29	30.176	25.0	25.0	100	10	29.7	21.3	N.W.	32 0.000
30	30.187	31.7	31.6	90	0	48.7	22.5	N.W. S.	102 0.000
31	30.328	33.9	30.6	87	0	48.7	24.5	S.	23 0.000

* Anemograph out of order.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock, a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.163 30.312 30.368 30.314 30.165 30.173 30.333
 Temperature of Air .. 29.7 24.1 20.4 22.0 25.0 29.7 21.3
 Temperature of Evaporation .. 21.7 22.8 21.0 21.0 23.0 21.0 28.6
 Direction of Wind .. SE. ESE. N.W. N.W. N.W. N.W. S.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 14.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
— 0 17	0 50	1 17	1 43	2 7	2 28	2 48
3 8	3 13	3 28	3 43	3 58	4 13	4 28
4 45	4 50	5 5	5 10	5 15	5 20	5 25

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1880.

The opening of Parliament on Thursday, the Royal Speech addressed to it, and the Debates founded upon that Speech, are of too recent occurrence to admit of our dealing with them this week as their importance demands. We think it better, therefore, to put them aside for the next opportunity than to discuss them in the hurry which would otherwise be imposed upon us. We do this the more readily because public opinion has, of late, been somewhat preoccupied by a question of even higher moment than the proceedings of Parliament, and one which, perhaps, as the Session goes forward, is likely enough to be jostled out of memory. The subject to which we allude is what is called "extra Parliamentary." The interests which it directly touches are mainly Continental; and, although it cannot be doubted that in the process of its development it is calculated to modify to a greater or less extent the Foreign Policy and, as a consequence of it, the domestic condition, of the United Kingdom, it is difficult to see how the action of our Legislature can be made to tell with advantage upon its result. A Bill for the increase of the German Army, together with the "motives" officially prefixed to it, has excited considerable uneasiness among the European Powers. Prince Bismarck and Count Moltke propose to enact in the German Parliament a measure which, at the expiry of the present military law, which will occur in 1881, will legalise an augmentation of the forces subject to the direction of the Emperor and his Council. Since the strength of the German Army was settled the population of that Empire has increased; and the object of the new law is to bring up the former to the full proportions of the latter. Germany cannot afford to let go her hold upon her military supremacy on the Continent. There is France, on the one hand, Russia on the other, and it might, under a special conjuncture of events, be Austria on a third. To those who believe in the sole efficiency of "iron and blood" to maintain the rights of nations, and who ridicule the notion of moral force that is not adequately backed by physical ascendancy, no other course appears to be open but that of organising, to its fullest extent, the material resources of the nation; and so it has come to pass that burdensome armaments show a tendency to become more burdensome as time rolls on, and all hope of gradual disarmament becomes fainter and fainter in the public mind.

The militarism which, ever since the accession of Napoleon III. to the Imperial Throne of his Uncle has spread itself over the whole Continent of Europe, is fast becoming a nightmare which it is almost impossible, as things now go, to throw off. Everybody admits the insanity of the existing habit, everybody foresees the ruin which it threatens to produce; but no one seems able to point out the practical remedy by means of which its growth shall cease. Vast armies, immense munitions, and boundless expenditure upon what is euphemistically designated "National defence," have become the fashion of the times. International relations are not thereby essentially altered, for what one country does, ostensibly to assure its own safety, other countries are certain to imitate. The

competition becomes wellnigh automatic, the scale of warlike preparation rises in every State. All people of fighting age, and many beyond it, are swept into the vortex. All industries save those which are connected with the machinery of War become stunted, oppressed, choked; and Europe is turned from a fruitful field into a "place of arms." We doubt whether even Governments prefer this kind of national development. The people whom they rule and of whose political interests they take charge assuredly do not. For the time being, however, both are under a spell which, besides being irresistible, seems to be interminable. The poison of the blood must work itself out, but in what way and by what means nobody can at present foresee.

We are compelled to differ from those who are of opinion that direct efforts to bring about simultaneous disarmament must be mischievous in their effects. That they will lead to the accomplishment of the definite and generally desired result we hesitate to believe. Disarmament no doubt will come, must come, in the course of time; but it will hardly come by artificial arrangements. Time, common sense, just feeling, and, we fear we must add, prolonged and at last intolerable misery, will gradually exert their counteractive and remedial energy. Or, possibly, the unforeseen will be more swiftly operative in breaking the system to pieces. No one can guarantee the nations of Europe against a sudden revolution, in some year to come, which will act over all Europe as an earthquake, shaking to atoms the present military organisation of Empires and States. Perhaps even this would not be sufficient of itself to put a final close to the existing system, for peoples are almost as deeply tainted with the love of military ascendancy as are those who have in hand their political destinies. Nevertheless, the "still small voice" of reason, to say nothing of conscience, if duly persistent, acts as a flaw upon the rigours of winter. It may not be easy to trace its course. It may appear to our limited and near-sighted judgment utterly impracticable to accelerate it. But this is far from sufficing evidence that we have no duty to perform in relation to it.

There is a duty to which it becomes us, and which it becomes Parliament itself, to give heed. Our geographical position, our insularity, our vast and all-embracing industries, our Constitutional principles, and, "last but not least," our moral impulses and aspirations, enjoin upon us the obligation not to make common cause with the "madding crowd," not to enter the lists of Continental competitors, not to foment international jealousies, not ostentatiously to worship the rule of force, but to pursue a line of policy which will commend itself to all the world, as vindicating itself by right doing, by unselfishness in our ends, and by a quietness in our manner of attaining them. The influence of England may, and ought, to be derived from her character; and when she ceases to rely upon that she will soon cease to hold the high position which she has held, and still holds, among the Nations of the Earth.

THE COURT.

The Queen was represented by Sir John Cowell at the funeral of the late Miss Emma Ward, of West Hill, Cowes, on Saturday last. Her Majesty had made several inquiries for Miss Ward during her illness. Miss Ward was universally respected and beloved for her great kindness and benevolence during her long life. The Right Hon. W. H. Smith and the Rev. Canon Duckworth arrived at Osborne and dined with the Queen.

On Sunday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. Canon Prothero and the Rev. Canon Duckworth officiated. The Right Hon. W. H. Smith had an audience of the Queen. Colonel Du Plat arrived at Osborne on his return from the funeral of Duke Frederic of Schleswig-Holstein at Prinikinau, and dined with her Majesty.

The Queen before leaving Osborne for London visited Lady Biddulph, and also the Rev. Canon Prothero and Mrs. Prothero, at Whippingham Rectory, and drove to Newport and Cowes. The Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport, dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Osborne on Wednesday, and crossed the Solent in her Majesty's yacht Alberta to Stokes Bay, travelling thence by a special train, over the London and South-Western Railway, to Clapham Junction, and thence on the London, Chatham, and Dover line to Victoria, whence the Queen drove to Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty held a Council at the palace in the afternoon; and Prince Lobanoff, the newly-appointed Russian Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, delivered his credentials.

The Queen in person opened Parliament on Thursday. Lady Southampton has returned to Osborne as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty, and Lady Waterpark has left. The Marchioness Dowager of Ely has also left Osborne, and the Hon. Horatia Stopford arrived. The Hon. Amy Lambart has succeeded the Hon. Mary Lascelles as Maid of Honour in Waiting. Colonel the Hon. Charles Lindsay has succeeded Major-General Sir Michael Biddulph as Groom in Waiting, and General Viscount Bridport has succeeded Major-General Lord Charles Fitzroy as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty. Colonel Du Plat has left Osborne.

The Queen will hold the first Drawingroom of the season on the 20th inst. at Buckingham Palace. It is not expected that gentlemen will present themselves at Drawingrooms except in attendance on the ladies of their families. Any gentleman who under these circumstances should desire to be presented to the Queen will observe the same regulations as are in force for her Majesty's Levées.

The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on the 17th inst. It is the Queen's pleasure that presentations to his Royal Highness at this Levée shall be considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their daughters and Princess Frederica of Hanover, attended Divine service on Sunday at Sandringham church. The Rev. F. Hervey and the



THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: THE FRONT OPPOSITION BENCH.—A LATE SITTING AT THE END OF THE SESSION.

FROM THE PICTURE BY MR. WYLLIE.

Rev. W. Rogers, Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, officiated. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Princess Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, and Princess Frederica of Hanover, returned to town on Tuesday from Sandringham. The Duke of Edinburgh visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses went to the Haymarket Theatre in the evening. The Prince and Princess were present at the opening of Parliament by the Queen.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

The Empress of Austria, travelling as the Countess of Hohenembs, left Vienna on Monday en route for Ireland for the hunting season. The Empress arrived at Dover on Tuesday in the special steamer Maid of Kent, Captain Pittock. The Empress was received upon landing by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Mr. J. S. Forbes, chairman, Major Dickson, M.P., a director, and Captain Godbold, Continental Manager of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, and was conducted to the Lord Warden Hotel, where her Majesty lunched, and after a stay of two hours left Dover in a special train of the London and North-Western Railway Company, which was under the charge of Mr. Cockburn, superintendent of the London, Chatham, and Dover line. Longhedge Junction was reached at 1.51 p.m., and here the charge of the train was transferred to Mr. Neile, superintendent, and other officers of the London and North-Western Railway. The journey was continued, via Kensington and Willesden, to Rugby, Stafford, and Crewe, where refreshments were served to the Empress at the station, after which the Empress proceeded to Holyhead and embarked in a special steamer, passing the night on board. The boat crossed to the North Wall, Dublin, on Wednesday morning, and the Empress travelled by special Midland Great Western train to Kilcock, and drove thence to Summerhill.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at the Charing-cross station of the South-Eastern Railway on Monday evening from Paris, having travelled by the tidal service via Folkestone and Boulogne. The train stopped specially at Ashford to set down his Royal Highness's children, who proceeded to Eastwell Park. The Duke, in his capacity of Inspector of Naval Reserves, will inspect the London brigade of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, commanded by Lord Ashley, at the latter end of the month.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have been to Covent Garden and St. James's Theatres. Princess Henry of the Netherlands has arrived from the Continent on a visit to their Royal Highnesses. The Duke will preside at a dinner festival at Willis's Rooms on the 25th inst. in aid of the funds of the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, in Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square.

Prince Leopold, with his guests the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and a large party from Claremont, were present yesterday week at some private theatricals got up on behalf of the Esher Cricket Club. The entertainment was given in the luncheon pavilion, Sandown Park. The Prince was elected an honorary member of the Royal Institution on Monday. His Royal Highness has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the new High School for Boys at Oxford on April 13.

His Royal Highness the Comte de Bardi has arrived at the Pulteney Hotel from Mentone.

The following arrivals in town are announced:—The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and the Ladies Russell, the Duke of Portland and Mrs. Bentinck, the Duke of Grafton, the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Duke of Cleveland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Tavistock, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol, the Marquis of Hertford, the Marquis of Waterford, the Marquis of Ripon, the Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Abergavenny, Earl and Countess Cadogan, the Earl and Countess of Wharfedale, the Earl of Redesdale, Earl and Countess Howe, Earl and Countess Granville, the Earl of Darnley, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Eldon, Earl and Countess Sydney, Earl Fortescue and the Ladies Fortescue, Earl and Countess Beauchamp, the Earl and Countess of Egmont, the Earl of Powis, Earl and Countess Percy, Countess Russell, the Earl of Northbrook, Earl and Countess Cowper, the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn and Miss Maynard, the Earl and Countess of Cork, the Earl and Countess of Galloway, the Earl and Countess of Sandwich, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl and Countess of Kimberley, Earl and Countess Stanhope, Viscount and Viscountess Cardwell, Viscount Eversley and the Hon. Miss Shaw Lefevre, Viscount and Viscountess Boyne, Viscount and Viscountess Middleton and the Hon. Misses Brodrick, Viscount and Viscountess Barrington, Lord and Lady Francis Cecil, Lord Blantyre and the Hon. Miss Stewart, Lord and Lady Mowbray and Stoughton, Lord and Lady Skelmersdale, Lord and Lady Chesham and the Hon. Miss Cavendish, Lord and Lady Londesborough, Lord and Lady John Manners, Lord and Lady Penrhyn, Lord and Lady Forester, Lord Alington, Lord Aveland, Lord and Lady Leonfield, Lord and Lady Suffield, Lord and Lady Henniker, Sir Henry and Lady Holland, the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper-Temple, the Right Hon. the Speaker and the Hon. Mrs. Brand, the Right Hon. G. Scater-Booth and Mrs. Scater-Booth, the Right Hon. G. Cavendish Bentinck, the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P., and Mrs. Lowe, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and the Right Hon. W. E. Forster.

The Earl of Sheffield has given £1000 to the Sussex County Hospital.

At the meeting of the London School Board on Wednesday afternoon Mr. Freeman, chairman of the finance committee, presented the budget for the year beginning March 25 next. The total sum required will, he stated, be £643,791 net, after deducting a balance of £9573 from the gross estimate of £653,364. The report of the committee said that it thus appears that the amount to be provided for by precept during the financial year exceeds the amount which the board estimated to be required for the current financial year by £92,544.

The prizes and certificates gained by the students at the evening classes of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution were distributed by Lord Aberdare on Tuesday night, the fifty-sixth anniversary of its foundation. There was a large attendance. Heartly appreciation was shown of the merits of the prize-takers. The principal of these were Mr. F. J. Arnold, who gained the Prince Consort's prize, given by the Queen through the society; Miss A. F. Webb, who secured the council prize, instituted to encourage female education; Mr. A. H. Hewitt, who was adjudged the first Prince Leopold prize; Mr. W. J. Tillbrook, who got the Prince's second prize; and Mr. C. Gardner, who obtained the first scholarship. Lord Aberdare, in his address to the students, referred to the prodigious advances made in all departments of education of late years, and said this institution, which claimed to have educated since its foundation some 70,000 students, and which had at this moment 3600 or 3700 on its books, had been amongst the foremost in the work of educational improvement.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

MOVERS AND SECONDEES OF THE ADDRESS.

The Address in reply to her Majesty's Speech at the opening of Parliament on Thursday last was brought forward in the usual manner, in both Houses, on the evening of that day. The Earl of Onslow was the mover and the Earl of Rosse seconder of the resolution for the adoption of this Address in the House of Lords. In the House of Commons it was moved by Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Home-Drummond Moray, M.P. for the county of Perth, and seconded by Mr. J. P. Corry, M.P. for Belfast. The portraits of the two noble Lords and the two honourable members are presented in this Number of our Journal.

The Earl of Onslow (Sir William Hillier Onslow, Bart.) was born in 1853, son of George Augustus Cranley Onslow, Esq., who was grandson of Thomas, second Earl of Onslow, his father being Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Cranley Onslow, of Upton House, Alresford, Hants. The mother of the present Earl was eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-General W. F. B. Loftus, of Kilbride, county Wicklow. The family of Onslow, which was anciently seated in Shropshire, has been distinguished since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when one brother was Clerk of the Parliament, and another was Solicitor-General and Speaker of the House of Commons. Sir Richard Onslow, in 1657, was one of the Select Committee appointed to solicit the Protector, Oliver Cromwell, to accept the Crown of England. He and his family continued, nevertheless, to hold a good position after the Restoration of Charles II. The Right Hon. Arthur Onslow was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1726 to 1761. His elder brother, Sir Richard Onslow, was in 1716 raised to the peerage as Baron Onslow; and the fourth Baron, son of Mr. Speaker Onslow, was created Viscount Cranley and Earl of Onslow in 1801. The present Earl of Onslow, Viscount Cranley, Baron Onslow and Cranley, succeeded his grand uncle, as fourth Earl, in October, 1870. He was educated at Eton, and at Exeter College, Oxford. He married, in February, 1875, the Hon. Florence Coulston Gardner, eldest daughter of Lord Gardner, and has a son. He is a justice of the peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Surrey, and Lord High Steward of the borough of Guildford. That borough was contested, in 1870, between his Lordship's uncle, Mr. Guildford Onslow, well known for the active part he took in the Tichborne case, and Mr. Denzil Onslow, a distant relative, who now represents the borough in the Conservative interest.

The Earl of Rosse (Sir Lawrence Parsons, Bart.), Baron Oxmantown in the peerage of Ireland, is eldest son of the late Earl, third of that title, who died in 1867, and who was renowned for his contributions to astronomical science, especially for the great telescope he constructed, at a cost of £20,000, in his demesne of Parsonstown, near Dublin. He was also President of the Royal Society and Chancellor of the Dublin University. The family of Parsons, which settled in Ireland towards the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign, acquired wealth and influence from holding several powerful offices, especially those of Lord Justice and Surveyor-General of escheated estates after the Irish rebellion. Sir William Parsons was Lord Deputy of Ireland in the time of Charles I. The third Baronet was elevated to the peerage in 1681, and the second Viscount Rosse was created Earl of Rosse in 1718. Another branch of the family, settled at Birr Castle, in King's County, succeeded in 1761 to the position of the elder branch; and the peerages, which had become extinct, were revived in its favour by three successive steps, from 1792 to 1806. One of its members was a distinguished politician in the Irish Parliament before the Union, and a great opponent of that measure, but afterwards sat in the Parliament of the United Kingdom. The present Earl of Rosse is, like his father, one of the elected Representative Peers for Ireland. He was born in November, 1840, and is married to the daughter of the fourth Lord Hawke.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Edward Home-Drummond Moray, M.P., is eldest son of Charles Edward Home-Drummond Moray, Esq., of Abercainy and Blair-Drummond, Perthshire; his mother being Lady Anne, daughter of the fifth Marquis of Queensberry. He was born in 1846, and was educated at Eton; in January, 1866, he entered the Scots Guards, and attained, in September, 1877, the rank of Captain in that regiment, and of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. He married, in 1877, Lady Georgina Emily Lucy, third daughter of the fifth Marquis of Hertford. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Perth. Since February, 1878, he has been a representative of that county in the House of Commons.

Mr. James Porter Corry, M.P. for Belfast, is a son of Mr. Richard Corry, merchant, of that city, by Jane, daughter of Mr. James Porter, of Ballyrussell, county Down. He was born at Newtownards, in that county, in 1826, and is a ship-owner and merchant, and a magistrate for Belfast. He has sat in Parliament for that city since February, 1874. He is married to a daughter of Mr. W. Service, merchant, of Glasgow.

The portrait of the Earl of Onslow is from a photograph taken by the "Van der Weyde" electric light, at 182, Regent-street; that of the Earl of Rosse, from one taken by Mr. Jabez Hughes, of Ryde. Those of Lieutenant-Colonel Home-Drummond Moray and Mr. J. P. Corry were taken by Messrs. Maull and Fox, of Piccadilly.

THE WILL OF SIR NICHOLAS ALWYN, 1505.

We are indebted to a correspondent for a reference to Wedgwood's Etymological Dictionary which solves the perplexity expressed by us in our issue of last week, in the article on this will, as to the word "herse" in connection with the business of a wax-chandler. We are told that "the origin is the French 'herce,' a harrow, an implement which in that country is made in a triangular form, not square, as with us. Hence the name 'herce,' or 'herche' was given to a triangular framework of iron used for holding a number of candles at funerals and church ceremonies. The quantity of candles being the great distinction of the funeral, the name of the frame which bore them came to be used for the whole funeral obsequies, or for the cenotaph at whose head the candles were placed, and finally for the funeral carriage." As a dealer in the candles to be used at the funeral ceremony, "Mr. John Asshe, wax-chandler," would doubtless also deal in the stands or "herces" to hold them, just as our modern dealers in lamp oil not unfrequently also deal in lamps, &c. Read in this light, the passage appears quite intelligible and in accordance with the spirit and customs of the times when the will was made.

The Royal Humane Society on Tuesday forwarded its medal, together with a handsome testimonial recording the circumstances on account of which it had been awarded by the committee, to Miss Esther Mary Cornish Bowden, a little girl only eight years of age, residing at Black Hall, Avonwick, Ivybridge, Devonshire, for saving the life of her governess.

A PICTURE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The large picture by Mr. W. L. Wyllie, which was in an Exhibition of the Royal Academy two or three years ago, received due commendation as a work of art designed to illustrate contemporary political history, and the popular interest of its subject was such as to secure for it a greater degree of public notice. We have thought it would now be acceptable to our readers, upon the occasion of the opening of what must be the last Session of the existing Parliament, to present an Engraving of Mr. Wyllie's picture. But its extensive range of view, and the multitude and complex grouping of its figures, were found to render it unsuitable for a single Engraving of the whole composition. It has therefore been deemed expedient, with the Artist's permission, to make two separate drawings of portions of Mr. Wyllie's picture. These form two of the Engravings presented by us this week—namely, that which is given as an Extra Supplement, and one that occupies the fifth page of this Number. They show something of the interior of the House of Commons, and the appearance of its honourable and right honourable members when engaged in Parliamentary business. In the last-mentioned illustration the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote, is seen in the attitude usually assumed by this right honourable gentleman when addressing the House, of which he is considered at present the leader, by virtue of his acknowledged headship of the Ministerial party in the Commons. The scene represented in our larger separate Engraving, which forms the Extra Supplement, is a late sitting of the House, which finds its work extremely laborious after Whitsuntide, and is obliged for some weeks to keep at it both night and day, in order to dispose of important legislative measures promised by her Majesty's Government. That the time chosen by the Artist for his sketches to compose this picture was towards the close of an ordinary Session, will be apparent to the reader's observation from the summer costume, the white hats, and light vests and trousers, worn by several of the honourable gentlemen here depicted.

The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart., M.P. for North Devon, is well known as one of the most influential members of the Conservative party and of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet. He is a little above sixty years of age, and has been in Parliament since 1855, when he sat for the borough of Dudley. He was at one time private secretary to Mr. Gladstone, when Mr. Gladstone was President of the Board of Trade; and this office was held in his turn by Sir Stafford Northcote, in the Derby Ministry of 1866; but he was promoted in the following year to that of Secretary of State for India. It has unfortunately devolved upon Sir Stafford Northcote, both as Minister for India and latterly as Chancellor of the Exchequer, to make statements regarding the amounts of actual war expenditure, first in the case of the Abyssinian War, and recently with regard to the Zulu War of last year, which are notoriously at variance with the facts. But he may have been warranted by some official precedents in declaring merely the total of accounts, both payments and liabilities, which had already been furnished, and ignoring the large sums which remained behind. Everybody knows that the Abyssinian War cost above nine millions sterling, instead of five and a half, and that the Zulu War has likewise cost more than twice as much as Sir Stafford Northcote said it had cost in July of last year. The right hon. gentleman, however, when he speaks in his Ministerial capacity, is not bound, perhaps, to know any figures beyond those which are set down by the clerks of his department. These are generally so contrived as to display only part of the charges with which the nation is burdened in consequence of the Ministerial policy. It is a great advantage, therefore, to the party in power that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should be a personage of such respectability, and even plausibility, as Sir Stafford Northcote, though he is not the most effective leader of the House known in our age and generation.

The Front Opposition Bench, as seen in Mr. Wyllie's picture and in our Extra Supplement Engraving, is occupied by eight or ten of the foremost men among English Liberal politicians of the present day. The most conspicuous figure is that of the Marquis of Hartington, nearly in the centre of our Engraving; his full length is in view, leaning back in the seat, with crossed legs, the left hand in his pocket, wearing a white waistcoat and white hat, and listening to Mr. Childers, who sits at his right hand, and who seems to be pointing out to Lord Hartington, in private talk, something in the paper which he holds. It is probably the printed Orders of the Day. Mr. Childers also wears his hat, with a mourning band round it, having at that time recently suffered a domestic bereavement. The gentleman holding the paper close to his eyes, who sits at the left hand of Lord Hartington, is Mr. Goschen; while Mr. W. E. Forster, with double eye-glasses in hand, lounging in a rather unceremonious attitude, sits at the lower end of the bench, which is shown at the right-hand side of our engraving. Above Mr. Childers, on a level with the Clerks' table and the Mace laid upon it, is Mr. Stansfeld, with his hat in one hand, and his paper in the other. Beyond are seated the oldest and most distinguished chiefs of the Liberal party; Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Robert Lowe, occupying the posts of honour, and confronting the Ministerial leaders across the table. Their figures are not much shown in the picture, but their familiar faces will at once be recognised; Mr. Gladstone's right hand is laid on his breast, and he seems to be an attentive listener to what the Chancellor of the Exchequer is saying. It is not Mr. Gladstone's habit ever to keep his head covered in the House, nor was it the habit of Mr. Disraeli when he sat there, but Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell always did; that quaint old fashion seems to be dying out. Sir William Vernon Harcourt appears on an upper bench under the gallery behind. Among the persons of secondary political importance, yet worthy of note, who are seen here in the background, we remark Mr. Henry Fawcett, with dark spectacles, and Sir Charles Dilke standing, at the left-hand side of the Engraving, behind the table; Mr. Plimsoll, seated behind Mr. Bright and Mr. Lowe; and Dr. Kenealy, at the back of Lord Hartington. The places occupied by these do not indicate any particular degree of close relation to the leaders of the Opposition party. Most of the seats on the back benches and below the gangway are appropriated by members on each side of the House, at their own free choice; and they are accustomed to stick their cards in the small brass frames fixed to the backs of the benches, which are visible in our illustration. Visitors to the Strangers' Gallery next week may recognise all the leading members of the Opposition party by the aid of our large Engraving.

The President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce (Mr. W. B. Forwood), speaking at the annual meeting of that association on Tuesday, said he regretted to see that Liverpool had lost several trades—notably, the China trade, while the Indian trade was fast leaving the port. He reckoned as among the causes the want of adequate banking facilities and unequal and oppressive port charges.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

MOVERS AND SECONDEES OF THE ADDRESS IN THE TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

SEE PAGE 123.



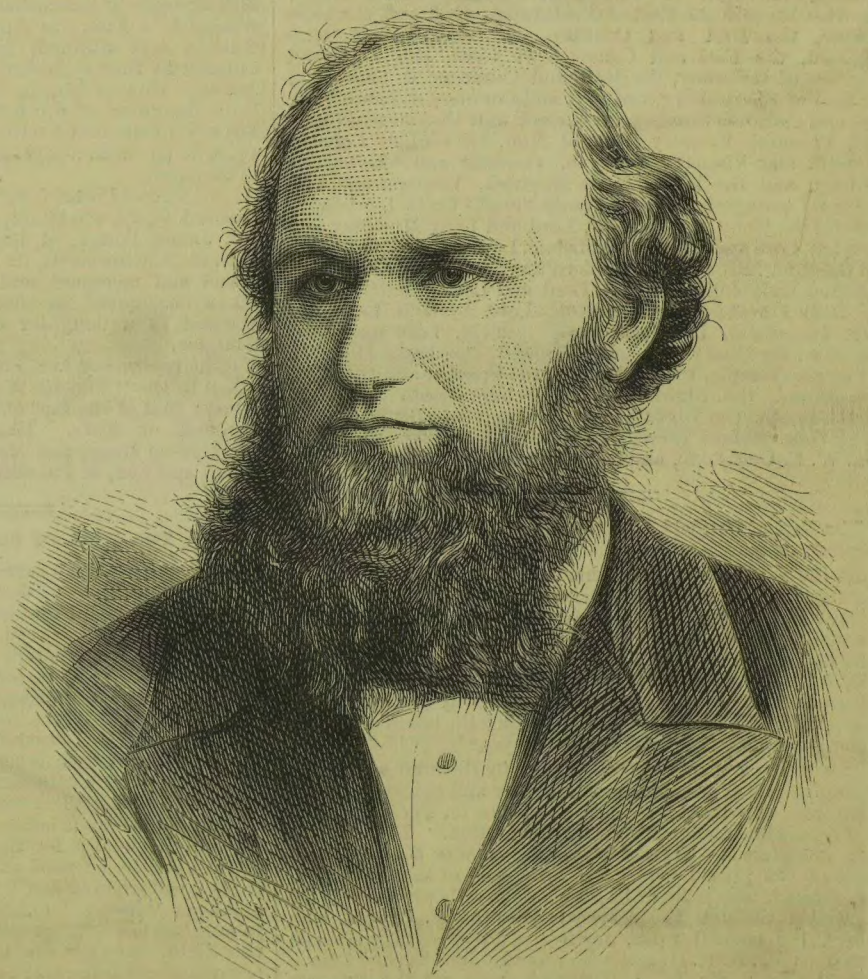
THE EARL OF ONSLOW.



THE EARL OF ROSSE.

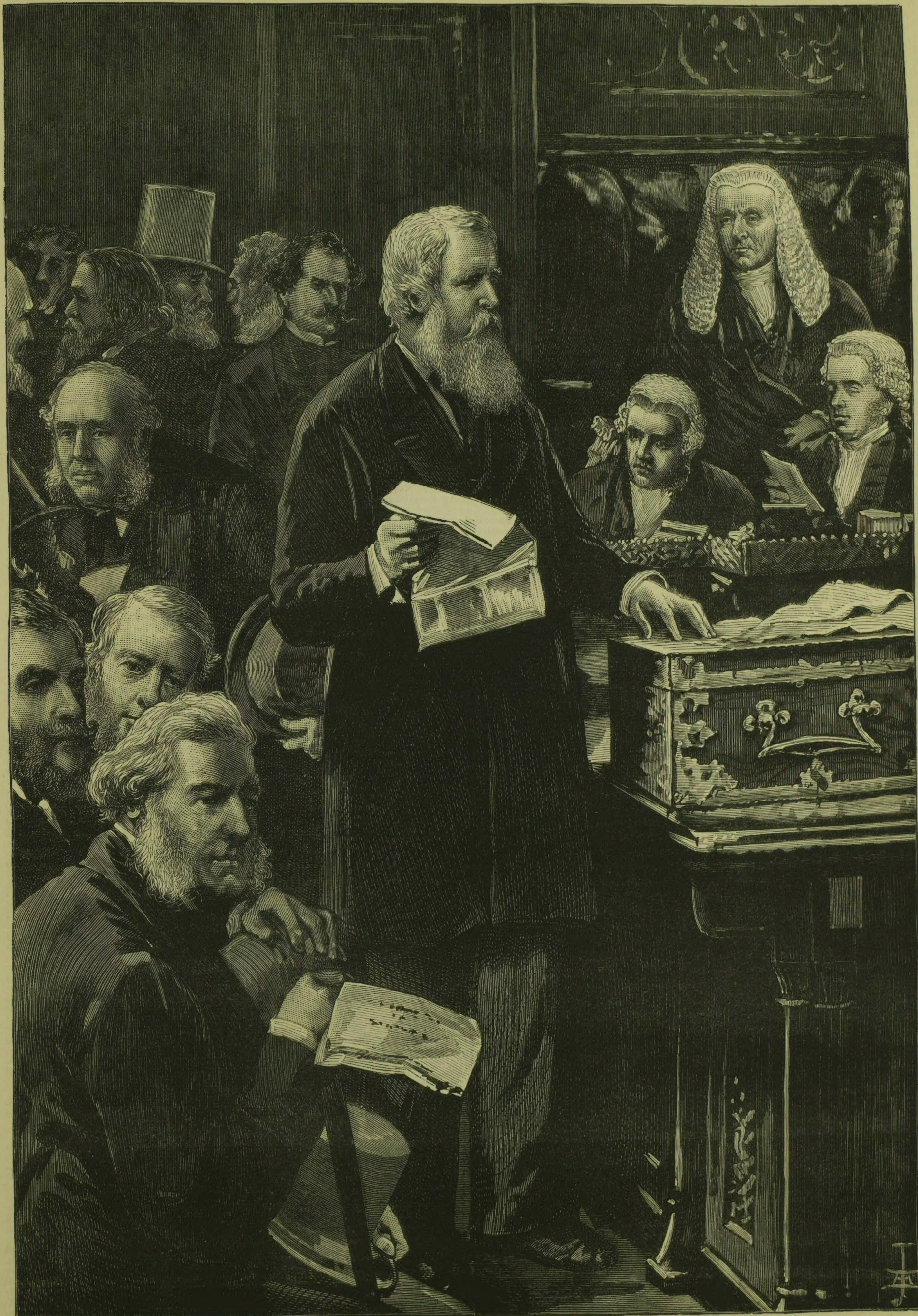


LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HOME-DRUMMOND MORAY, M.P.



MR. J. P. CORRY, M.P.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.



THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER SPEAKING IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SEE PAGE 123.
FROM THE PICTURE BY MR. WYLLIE.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. de Freycinet has been confined to his bed by an attack of illness, and a Cabinet Council, which was to have been held on Monday, was countermanded.

In the Senate on the 29th ult. the ballot for a life senator in place of M. Montalivet was not conclusive. Dr. Broca, the Left candidate, obtained 126 against 118 votes for M. Betolaud; but eleven votes thrown away on M. Vacherot and one on General Bourbaki left Dr. Broca short of the requisite absolute majority. The debate on the Education Bill was resumed and adjourned. The Chamber of Deputies resumed the debate on the Bill concerning the right of public meeting. The article which prohibited political clubs was adopted by 266 votes to 199. The other clauses having been agreed to, the Bill was in the end formally read a first time.

On the 30th ult. the Senate continued the debate on the Bill for the appointment of a Superior Council of Public Instruction. M. Jules Ferry said that the Bishops were excluded from the proposed Council because they had all joined the Ultramontane party. M. Jules Simon opposed the Bill, and contended that the principle of free instruction should be fairly represented in the Council. An amendment, moved by M. Delsol, in favour of giving the Bishops and others seats in the Council was rejected by 147 to 122 votes. M. John Lemoine has been chosen by the Left Centre senators, to whose turn it falls to nominate a candidate for the vacancy caused by the death of M. Jules Favre.

Further progress was made with the Educational Council Bill in the Senate last Saturday. The debate on the Customs Tariff Bill was begun in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Tirard, the Minister of Commerce, opened the discussion. He began by referring to the Customs tariff established in 1860, and said that that tariff had not borne all the fruit which was anticipated from it, because it was not previously made the subject of an exhaustive discussion in the Legislative Body; but, at the same time, the reform then instituted had led to a considerable growth of trade. He replied to various objections that had been made to the Anglo-French commercial treaty, and asserted that France sent twice as much of her products to England as she received thence. He asked the Chamber to adhere to the present tariff as the basis of negotiations entered into with foreign countries for the renewal of the treaties of commerce. The debate was adjourned.

The Budget for the present year presented to the Chamber puts the expenditure at 2,773,391,474*fr.*, and, as the existing taxes produced 2,777,193,903*fr.* last year, there is a sum of 3,802,429*fr.* at once available for remission of taxation. It is also estimated that the receipts would really be 32,500,000*fr.* in excess of the expenditure, and the Government consider sugar and alcoholic drinks as the articles most entitled to relief. Sugar, however, is deferred till another year, and it is proposed to make a remission of 29,000,000*fr.* on alcoholic drinks.

Both Chambers sat on Monday. The Senate disposed of the remaining clauses of the Educational Council Bill. In the Chamber, M. Gambetta announced the death of M. Granier de Cassagnac, whom he described as a brilliant debater, ever courteous to his opponents, and, from a literary, oratorical, and controversial point of view, one of the leading men of his time. M. Melinc, reporter of the Tariff Committee, then replied to M. Tirard's speech of Saturday; M. Guyot, a Free-trader, replied to M. Melinc, and the debate was again adjourned.

On Tuesday the Chamber continued the discussion of the general tariff, but no important speeches were made.

M. Ernest Havet, Professor of the College de France, has, by 24 votes against 6 given for M. de Pressensé, been elected the successor of M. Reybaud in the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. The Duc d'Aumale is a candidate for a vacancy in the Academy of Fine Arts.

The Society of Agriculturists at Paris opened on Monday its annual session. The President, the Marquis de Dampierre, in his speech, stated that what the agriculturists wanted was not protection, but fairness—namely, that agricultural interests should have a share in the protective duties accorded to other industries, or receive diminutions of taxation equivalent to their protection.

The annual dinner of the British Chamber of Commerce of Paris took place yesterday week at the Café Riche, under the able chairmanship of Mr. Palmer Harding.

The comedy (in five acts) which M. Alphonse Daudet, in conjunction with M. Pierre Elzéar, has constructed out of his famous novel, "Le Nabab," was brought out at the Théâtre du Vaudeville, Paris, yesterday week.

From Paris the death is announced of M. Granier de Cassagnac, the well-known Bonapartist, and father of M. Paul de Cassagnac. M. de Cassagnac was seventy-two years of age. The death is also announced of Mme. Crémieux, wife of the member of the Provisional Government in 1848 and 1870, to whom she was married fifty-six years ago.

SPAIN.

The Senate yesterday week, by 156 votes to 28, approved the articles of the Abolition of Slavery Bill as modified by the mixed Committee of Senators and Deputies.

Intelligence from Havannah of Monday's date announces the defeat of an insurgent leader in Peralta, and the surrender of sixty of his followers.

ITALY.

The *Official Gazette* published on Monday the Royal decree closing the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and fixing the reopening of the Session for the 17th inst.

Recent rains have caused the rivers to overflow in Sicily, and much damage has been done.

GERMANY.

The Crown Prince left Berlin on the 29th ult. for Italy.

The Empress of Russia passed through Berlin last Monday, on her journey to St. Petersburg. In consideration of the illustrious traveller's ill-health a formal reception was dispensed with, and, indeed, all was kept as quiet as could be to save her fatigue or excitement. While the Empress was resting at the station for a short time only the Duchess of Edinburgh paid a visit to the German Emperor and Empress. The Empress Augusta came to the station shortly after the arrival of the train, and received the Grand Duke Sergius in the reception-room.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at Berlin on Monday morning. He was received by the Empress, and was invited to dine with their Majesties.

It is announced that the Emperor intends to open Parliament in person.

A Berlin telegram contradicts a rumour which had been published of the resignations of Herr von Puttkammer, Minister of Public Worship, Herr Bitter, Minister of Finance, and Dr. Friedberg, Minister of Justice.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Empress left Vienna on Sunday evening for Ireland, to spend a few weeks during the hunting season. The Emperor Francis Joseph and the Crown Prince Rudolph accompanied her Majesty to the railway station.

A great ball has been given at the Foreign Office by Baron Haymerle, which was attended by the principal members of the Austrian and Hungarian aristocracy, the Ambassadors and the members of the Embassies of all the Diplomatic Corps, and all the Ministers and members of both Parliaments. The Emperor was present with his brother the Archduke Ludwig Victor and a numerous suite. It was particularly noticed that the Emperor spoke first to Sir Henry Elliot, and held a long conversation with the British Ambassador, then his Majesty conversed with Prince Reuss, the representative of Germany, and afterwards with Count Robillant, the Italian Minister.

The Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation adopted last Saturday the proposals of the Government to meet the military expenses in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Amendments in favour of reducing the expenditure were rejected. The Minister of Finance, Herr von Hofmann, stated that projects for the colonisation of the provinces had been received both from Austria and abroad. The consideration of the latter plans had to be postponed on account of the incompleteness of the present arrangements in the new territory.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath on the 29th ult. Herr Offenheim announced his resignation as member. The Recruiting Bill was adopted with the modification proposed by Baron von Horst, the Minister of National Defence, fixing March and April as the periods at which the recruits should present themselves for service.

On Tuesday the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath adopted, without amendment, the Bosnian Administration Bill. The Minister of the Interior submitted a bill granting Galicia an advance of 500,000 *fl.*

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on the same day rejected the motion of M. Moczar for the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the recent disturbances at Pesth, and also negatived Count Albert Apponyi's proposal that the house should express its disapproval of the course adopted by the Government in neglecting to take the necessary measures to prevent disturbances. The motion of M. Baroos that the house should take formal cognisance of the declarations made by M. Tisza in the sitting of the 26th ult., and pass to the order of the day, was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

RUSSIA.

The health of the Empress having somewhat improved, her Majesty has been enabled to return to St. Petersburg. Accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh and the Grand Duke Sergius, the Empress left Cannes last Saturday afternoon, arrived at Berlin on Monday evening, and continued her journey to St. Petersburg in the evening.

It is reported from Berlin that a new revolutionary proclamation has been circulated in St. Petersburg. This is by the students, who bitterly complain of the oppressive measures taken against them, and is regarded as showing the formation of a new and distinct party among the students against the Government.

The police have discovered a secret printing-press with type set for the third number of the new revolutionary paper *Narodnaja Volia*. Three men and two women were found upon the premises. They fired with revolvers at the police, and one of the men, finding resistance useless, shot himself dead. He is said to have been "a well-known and important political criminal" of the name of Deutsch, who has been for some time sought after by the police. Many copies of the *Narodnaja Volia* were found in the house, as well as false stamps, forged documents, poisons, and explosive substances. It seems that the newspaper contained, amongst other things, a programme of the executive committee, who propose to overthrow the Government and transfer the reins of power to an Assembly of Organisation. The police who made the arrests have been promoted and decorated with the Vladimir Order.

The *Golos* states that in the prison of Suzealya there are at the present moment an archbishop and two bishops, of the Starobryatsi or Old Believers, whose only crime is that of having held to their faith and performed their office accordingly. One has been in prison twenty-six years, another twenty-two, and the third seventeen years. The *Golos* says it supposes these old ecclesiastics have been forgotten.

GREECE.

M. Tricoupis having informed the King that the Opposition agreed that the vote of the Chamber which caused the resignation of M. Comoundouros did not raise a Cabinet question, his Majesty has requested the latter to remain in office. The Chamber of Deputies has voted the bill granting the Government 2,500,000 drachmas of the loan of 60,000,000, for the defrayal of current expenses. It was the refusal of this grant that caused the Ministerial crisis on the 26th ult.

TURKEY.

It is stated in a Constantinople telegram that the relations between England and Turkey have now become again of a friendly character. Sir Henry and Lady Layard have been invited to dine with the Sultan. The same telegram says that negotiations continue between Sir Henry Layard and Savas Pasha for the constitution of a Protestant community in Turkey, under the direction of a chief ecclesiastic, for whom the British Ambassador claims the privileges of a Patriarch. The Porte, however, insists upon certain restrictions in respect to these privileges. Sir Henry Layard hopes also to terminate shortly several other questions which have been pending for some time.

AMERICA.

The Judiciary Committee at Washington has reported the Senate's Bill, re-establishing the Court of Commissioners on the Alabama claims, to consider the claims of the insurance companies, or insurances and claims directly resulting from damage done by the cruisers. A resolution has been passed in the House of Representatives requesting the President to tender his good offices to the South American belligerents with a view to the restoration of peace. Mr. Phelps, of Connecticut, has introduced a bill sanctioning an appropriation of 100,000 *dols.* for the relief of the distress in Ireland.

The monthly return of the Secretary of the United States Treasury shows the public debt of the United States to have decreased during January by 11,140,000 *dols.* The cash in the Treasury amounts to 203,742,000 *dols.*

The President has nominated Mr. George Walker, New York, United States Consul-General at Paris.

The bill of the Senate re-establishing the Court of Commissioners on the Alabama Claims, to consider the claims of the insurance companies, or insurances and claims directly resulting from damage done by the cruisers, has been reported by the Judiciary Committee.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives providing for the appointment of a commission of military and naval engineers to examine the various Isthmus Canal routes, and to report thereon to the President as early as possible.

It is stated in a New York telegram that the French Minister in Washington has informed Mr. Evarts, the Secretary of State, that France is in no way connected with the Panama Canal project of M. De Lesseps, which is entirely of a private character, and that she has no intention of setting up a protectorate on the American continent.

The Finance Committee of the Senate has reported adversely upon Mr. Warner's Silver Bill. The House has voted the privilege of the floor to Messrs. Parnell and Dillon.

The House of Representatives held an evening Session on Monday solely for the purpose of hearing Mr. Parnell. A small proportion of members was present, but the galleries were filled with the general public. The Speaker of the House read a resolution extending the courtesy of the Chamber to Mr. Parnell, who, having been introduced, gave an address. He said that the tenure of land was the most pressing question in Ireland, and condemned Mr. Bright for failing to ask the British Parliament to sanction the principle which he himself had formulated—namely, that of advancing money to aid the Irish tenants to become landlords. Mr. Parnell said it would be a proud boast for America if, by the mere force of opinion, without a sign of violence or a threatening word, she should aid in the solution of the Irish land question. The speaker expressed his belief that in that way, and in no other, could America become an important factor in the solution of the problem. The House adjourned at the close of the address. Mr. Parnell has written a letter in which he again assails both the Dublin Mansion House and the Duchess of Marlborough's Relief Funds. He says both committees are destitute of sympathy for the sufferers. Notwithstanding his assaults, most of the money raised in America to relieve Irish distress is sent to one or other of those funds. A telegram from New York states that the American press generally condemns the course taken by Mr. Parnell.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne, accompanied by his staff, arrived at Halifax on the 30th ult. under a salute of nineteen guns, to await the coming of the Princess Louise. His Excellency dined with the Hon. A. G. Archibald, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the principal civil and military officials. Her Royal Highness and suite arrived there on the 2nd inst. on board the Allan Royal mail-steamer *Sarmatian*, and landed at 12.45 p.m., accompanied by the Governor-General, who had previously boarded the *Sarmatian*. A guard of honour was present, salutes were fired, and loud cheers were given by the crowd which had assembled. After being received by Lieutenant-Governor the Hon. Adam Archibald and other officials, the Princess and the Governor-General proceeded to the Lieutenant-Governor's house. On Tuesday the Marquis and Princess started by special train for Ottawa.

Her Royal Highness suffered considerably during the voyage, owing to the boisterous state of the weather.

A telegram from Montreal states that Mr. Parnell's projected visit to that city has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the strong opposition manifested to it.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has returned to Natal. Major-General Sir Henry Clifford has been appointed to the military command of the Transvaal.

The *Standard* states that it has been decided that the cost of maintaining a British Residency in Zululand shall be equally divided between the Governments of Natal and the Transvaal. The appointment has been accepted by Mr. A. L. Wheelhouse, the salary attached to the office being fixed at £600 per annum, with allowances, which will include provision for the maintenance of a native guard.

We learn from Capetown that a proclamation has been issued summoning the Basutos to surrender their arms. The Government does not expect that this will lead to any difficulty; but the son of one of the chiefs asks for delay, in order to petition the Queen and the Cape Parliament.

AUSTRALIA.

We have news from Sydney, via San Francisco, to Jan. 7. The second reading of the Education Bill has passed the New South Wales Legislative Assembly by a large majority. The amendment proposed by the Committee omitting the clause respecting general religious teaching was negatived. During the debate on the Budget the Premier, Sir Henry Parkes, made an exhaustive speech in defence of free trade. Parliament has been adjourned until the 13th inst. Replying to a deputation of men seeking employment, Sir Henry Parkes attributed the want of work to the influx of unemployed persons from other colonies, and suggested that workmen should co-operate in order to tender for Government works. Captain Mathieu, of the French war-ship, *Rhone*, has presented a Sèvres vase to the Mayor of Sydney on behalf of the French Republic. The Intercolonial Cricket-Match was won by Victoria by one innings and ninety-six runs. The trial of the Wanta Bodgery bushrangers began on Dec. 7, and lasted four days. Scott made a long speech in his defence. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against all the prisoners, but recommended Rogan, Williams, and Bennett to mercy. The Executive Council has decided that Scott and Rogan shall be executed on the 20th inst., and that Williams and Bennett shall be imprisoned for life. The general attendance at the Exhibition is well sustained. The number of admissions on Boxing Day reached 24,000. Agricultural and pastoral prospects are satisfactory, and the weather is good.

From Melbourne our news reaches to Dec. 30. Political interest is now chiefly centred in the approaching dissolution of Parliament, which will take place in the middle of Feb. next, the date originally fixed having been postponed because the new rolls were not ready. Parliament adjourned on the 20th after completing the estimates and passing the Appropriation Bill. Although the Governor has assented to a dissolution as a direct appeal to the country upon a specific measure of reform, it is generally expected that the Government will considerably modify the Reform Bill after the new election, should it obtain a majority. Electoral activity has commenced, and many new candidates are in the field. The weather is favourable, and harvest prospects continue good. A large surplus for export is anticipated. Gold-mining prospects continue favourable, and the annual returns are expected to show an increased yield.

News from Adelaide to Dec. 30, state that the wheat harvest in South Australia colony was proceeding, and the results generally exceeded the best anticipations.

NEW ZEALAND.

By way of San Francisco we have news from Wellington to Jan. 3. Parliament has been prorogued, and is expected to reassemble in May. Before adjourning the House of Representatives passed the Property Tax Bill by a majority of 40; twenty-two members voting against it. The Legislative Council approved the bill by a majority of 4 votes. The Customs Bill, which is expected to increase the revenue by £300,000, has been passed by the House. Spirits will pay a duty of 14*s.* The Minister of Public Works, in his statement to the House respecting the affairs of his department, announced that the expenditure for which the new loan had been incurred would be spread over a period of three years, and would be applied to the opening up of roads to serve as feeders to the railway. Mr. Hall, Premier and Colonial Secretary, has assumed charge of the portfolio of Postmaster-General. The Maories, charged with ploughing land belonging to settlers, will be tried in April. Native affairs, generally, are quiet. A party of Catholics attacked an Orange process-

sion at Christ Church on Dec. 26. Several persons were injured in the affray. The constabulary, after being reinforced, succeeded in restoring order and preventing further disturbances. The ringleaders of the riot were brought before the magistrates and committed for trial.

The King of Portugal has followed up his translation of "Hamlet" by one of the "Merchant of Venice."

A new political party has been formed in the Roumanian Chamber, entitled the National Democratic party.

A hurricane has swept over the Philippine Islands, doing great damage to life and property.

News received at New York from Panama states that M. de Lesseps has eight parties vigorously prospecting surveys for the projected canal.

A Standard telegram from Alexandria says that the Duke of Sutherland gave a banquet yesterday week at Cairo to Professor Nordenskjöld.

The election for the Bulgarian House of Assembly terminated on Sunday. The Liberal deputies were re-elected. M. Izancoff, the Bulgarian Diplomatic Agent in Constantinople, has been returned for Listov. It is considered possible that the Assembly may again be dissolved by Prince Alexander.

The Minotaur, Achilles, and Agincourt sailed from Lisbon yesterday week for Vigo. The Northumberland could not weigh anchor at first, but succeeded somewhat later, and followed the other vessels, for the same destination. The Newcastle and Salamis remain at Lisbon.

The Journal de St. Pétersbourg states that the Chinese Government has ordered the trial of Chung-How for having quitted his post in Russia without permission. It cannot, however, believe that the Chinese Government will refuse to ratify the treaty which Chung-How negotiated.

A band of 400 bandits have, it is reported, entered the town of Januaria, situated in the north of the province of Minas Geraes, and, having expelled the Brazilian authorities, sacked the place and burned twenty-two houses. They have threatened to attack other towns.

A universal exhibition of art and manufacturing products will be opened on May 1 next in the Palais du Midi, Brussels, by the Permanent International Exhibition Society of this city. Foreign artists and manufacturers debarred from taking part in the special exhibition to be held during the fiftieth anniversary celebration of Belgian independence, which is restricted to Belgian subjects alone, will thus be able concurrently to exhibit their products in the Palais du Midi.

Tuesday's Gazette contains the following announcements:—The Queen has appointed Sir William C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G. (late Governor of the Straits Settlements), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Western Australia and its dependencies. Mr. Charles C. Lees, C.M.G., is to be her Majesty's Consul-General in the Island of Borneo; and Mr. Arthur de Capel Crowe, now her Majesty's Consul at Copenhagen, to be her Majesty's Consul-General in the Island of Cuba.

Mr. Stanley, according to information received by the Lisbon Geographical Society, had reached the last fall of the Congo at Yallala, and was preparing the installation of the first Belgian commercial station on the right bank of that river.—The Royal Geographical Society have received a telegram from Mr. Chemside, at Mozambique, stating that Mr. Thomson and his party, who have been sent out by the society, reached Bambe, at the south end of Lake Tanganyika, on Oct. 28. The distance from Lake Nyassa is 250 miles. The country, says the telegram, is level, and the natives are friendly.

On Tuesday the Mayor of Weymouth (Mr. George Eliot) publicly presented a certificate and a gold medal from the French Republic to Mr. Samuel Smith, of Portland, for his bravery in saving the lives of three French sailors belonging to a barque which some five years ago was driven in a gale of wind into the West Bay and become stranded on the Chesil Beach.—President Grévy has also awarded a silver medal to Captain Large, of the British steamer Cecile, for gallant conduct in rescuing the crew of a French fishing-vessel.

At a full meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, held at its house, 7, Adelphi-terrace, Charing-cross, on Monday evening, after the election of several new members and associates, a paper on "Recent Assyrian and Babylonian Research," illustrated by maps and specimens, was read by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, in which, after sketching the route which a traveller would take from Aleppo, by Diarbekir, Mossul, and Bagdad, to Nineveh, he gave a full account of his explorations in Nineveh and Babylon, with a description of the different ancient sites existing there at present. At the close of the paper a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Rassam, whose explorations have been one more step in the direction so strongly recommended by the Institute—namely, "a thorough inquiry, including careful and systematic explorations in Assyria," with the aim of gathering from various sources, especially from ancient monuments, information that will throw greater light upon the earliest days of Chaldean history. Many took part in the discussion. In announcing the next meeting, the chairman remarked that it was gratifying to find that during the last eight years the society had increased at the rate of a hundred members a year, and now possessed supporters in every colony and in America.

In the absence of Admiral Potthuan, the French Ambassador, the Comte de Florian, one of the Secretaries of the Embassy, presided at the annual dinner in aid of the French Hospital and Dispensary, held at Willis's Rooms last Saturday evening, when a large and distinguished company, including the Lord Mayor, attended. In giving the toast of the evening the chairman narrated that the institution was opened on Dec. 1, 1867, for the relief of distressed foreigners of all nations seeking medical aid, and was amalgamated with the French Dispensary founded in 1861. It was enlarged in 1878, and now contained nine wards—four for men, two for women, one for children, one lying-in, and one for accidents—besides a consulting-room and a dispensary. It was attended by the leading French medical men of the metropolis gratuitously, and by Sisters of Charity, who acted as nurses. Since the day of its opening it had afforded relief to 2043 in-patients and 48,240 out-patients, divided into twenty different nationalities. M. Eugène Rimmel, the hon. sec., read a summary report of last year's proceedings. The receipts from ordinary sources had amounted to £2323 6s. 2d., and the expenditure to £2672, leaving a deficit of £300. This had been covered by the share received in the proceeds of the Fête Française in July last, which was £2195; but as they could not reckon every year on such a good fortune, they must make a strong appeal to their sympathising friends. The current expenses were now much increased, and although the services of the medical staff were gratuitous, and the general management was conducted with the greatest economy, the committee would require additional support from their patrons to enable them to continue their work. Subscriptions amounting to £2000 were announced.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

CAMBRIDGE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, 1880.

(In cases of equality the names are bracketed.)

WRANGLERS.	SENIOR OPTIMES.	JUNIOR OPTIMES.
1 Ds Larmor, John's	35 Ds Morton, John's	72 Ds Dale, John's
2 Thomson, Trinity	36 Whitaker, Trinity	73 Ds King, King's
3 Alcock, Emmanuel	37 Searle, Catherine's	74 Ds Sugden, Trin. Hall
4 Cox, Trinity	38 Adamson, Emanl.	75 Ds Haviland, John's
5 Mackenzie, Emanuel	39 Bagott, Queen's	76 Ds Newall, Trinity
6 McIntosh, Queen's	40 Bennett, Sidney	77 Ds Planck, Peter's
7 Welsford, Caius	41 Blaine, Trinity	78 Ds Swiny, John's
8 Johnson, Trinity	42 De Hart, Christ's	79 Ds King, Trinity
9 Maclean, King's	43 Fuller, Peter's	80 Ds Harding, Trinity
10 Harrison, King's	44 Holhe, Jesus	81 Ds Belton, Queen's
11 Watt, Jesus	45 Temperley, Queen's	82 Ds Dawbarn, Queen's
12 Whitfield, Trinity	46 Carr, Caius	83 Ds Jones, John's
13 Vaughan, Christ's	47 Hughes, Sidney	84 Ds Montford, Pemb.
14 Goggs, Christ's	48 Lowndes, Christ's	85 Ds Rogers, Clare
15 Hail, Christ's	49 T. Stone, John's	86 Ds Winter, Corpus
16 Dady, Pembroke	50 Mosley, Christ's	87 Ds Pulling, Trinity
17 Whitby, Christ's	51 Smodley, Queen's	88 Ds Gooden, Trinity
18 Long, John's	52 Scott, King's	89 Ds Sewart, John's
19 Luck, King's	53 J. M. Stone, John's	90 Ds Croft, King's
20 Crosskey, Trin. Hall	54 Torr, Trinity	91 Ds Clarke, Trinity
21 Olley, Peter's	55 Young, Corpus	92 Ds Clarke, John's
22 Somerville, Trinity	56 Chevallier, King's	93 Ds Jeffcock, Jesus
23 Woodcock, Christ's	57 Marshall, Trinity	94 Ds Browning, King's
24 Hawthorn, Pemb.	58 Schacht, Trinity	95 Ds Hitchcock, non. coll.
25 Willis, Downing	59 Thomas, Caius	96 Ds Newton, Trinity
26 Dove, Christ's	60 Raven, Sidney	97 Ds George, John's
27 Barber, Caius	61 Richmond, Magdln.	98 Ds Ward, Trinity
28 Johns, Queen's	62 Sherrill, Peter's	99 Ds McEwen, Trinity
29 Tyrer, Catherine's	63 Baker, Clare	100 Ds Currie, Caius
30 Senior, Catherine's	64 Jones, Emmanuel	101 Ds Wood, Trinity
31 Adams, John's	65 Buckton, Clare	102 Ds Green, Christ's
32 Noaks, Emmanuel	66 Campbell, Clare	103 Ds Raban, Caius
33 Wigley, John's	67 Cobbold, Caius	104 Ds Coates, Trinity

Agrotant.—Bennion, Corpus; Gunnery, John's; Murphy, Christ's.

Mr. Joseph Larmor was twenty-two years of age last July. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. Hugh Larmor, of Belfast. He was educated at the Royal Academical Institution, Belfast. Mr. R. C. Niven, of Peterhouse, was his mathematical master. He proceeded thence in 1871 to Queen's College, Belfast, where he obtained the first science scholarship (which he regained each year of his course), and the Sullivan scholarship in connection with the school. In 1873 he obtained the Porter scholarship for general proficiency, and in 1874 the Dunville studentship for science. At the Queen's University he obtained a double first at both B.A. (1874) and M.A. examinations (1875) in mathematical and experimental sciences, with two gold medals and exhibitions each time, and was on each occasion specially commended to the senate in both subjects. At London University Mr. Larmor obtained second place at matriculation in 1878, followed by the Neill Amott exhibition and medal in experimental physics, and qualification for the exhibition in mathematics at first bachelor of science examination in 1877, and the University scholarship in mathematics with Bachelor of Science degree in 1878. At St. John's, Cambridge, he obtained the first minor scholarship in 1876, and subsequently a foundation scholarship. He was Wright's prizeman in each year of residence, and Hughes's prizeman in 1879. His private tutor was Mr. Routh. This is the twenty-first year that the senior wrangler has been a pupil of Mr. Routh.

The second is Mr. Joseph J. Thomson, of Trinity College, son of the late Mr. J. J. Thomson, Manchester; and the third Mr. W. B. Alcock, of Emmanuel College, son of the late Mr. T. Alcock, Ravenhurst, Staffordshire.

Girton College students have acquitted themselves creditably on former occasions; but now they have outdone all previous achievements. At the recent examination for the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge four students of Girton College were examined in the papers set, and by the kindness of four of the five examiners their answers were looked over and reported upon according to the University standard. One of the candidates, Miss C. A. Scott, obtained marks which would have placed her high among the Wranglers. The other three—Miss B. Staley, Miss M. S. Ker, and Miss G. Jackson—would have been placed in the third class. The results of the examination are creditable both to the students themselves and to the lecturers at Girton College. These ladies, with others who have informally passed degree examinations on the regular University conditions, will receive from the College degree certificates. Charlotte Angus Scott, born 1858, is the daughter of the Rev. Principal Scott, of Lancashire Independent College, Manchester. From her earliest childhood she has given evidence of unusual mathematical ability. Until her entrance at Girton, three years ago, her education had been carried on almost entirely in her own home. Her tutor at Cambridge was Mr. Temperley, of Queen's, until last summer, when he was appointed Moderator. Mr. Routh was then applied to, but, on account of his numerous engagements, was unwillingly obliged to decline. For the last three months she has read with Mr. Walker, of Queen's. Before entering Girton she stood first on the list of girls at the Senior Cambridge Local Examination.

OXFORD.

One of the valuable Hulmeian Exhibitions, open to members of Brasenose College, has been conferred by the trustees upon Mr. Archie McNeile Campbell, scholar of Brasenose College, in the room of Mr. A. M. R. Easley.

EDINBURGH.

Mr. Duffin, Professor of Pathology at King's College, London, has been elected to the vacant examinership in the practice of physic at the University of Edinburgh.

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

It is stated that the Duke of Abercorn will be appointed by patent as Chancellor of the Royal University of Ireland. The Senate will be composed of eighteen Protestants of all denominations and eighteen Roman Catholics. With them rests the choice of a Vice Chancellor, and it is believed that Lord O'Hagan will be selected.

Lord George Hamilton on Monday distributed in the Memorial Hall the prizes and certificates to the pupils in schools affiliated upon the College of Preceptors. He remarked that whilst the education of girls must mainly be conducted by women, they might also welcome the invasion of boys' schools by female teachers under certain conditions. The course of instruction to children should be regulated rather by the age at which they left school than by that at which they commenced. He believed that no Government would, for many years, seek to interfere with the present system of secondary education in this country.

The Knox Memorial Institute, Haddington, a secondary school for the county of Haddington, was opened at Haddington last Saturday by the Marquis of Tweeddale. Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., delivered an address in the large hall of the building on the want of secondary schools in Scotland, and advocated the endowment of the institute rather than the foundation of bursaries in connection with it. He asserted that bursaries in Scotland had been grossly mismanaged. If bursaries were to do any good, paradoxical as it might seem, they must be open to rich and poor alike; they ought to be open to competition, as the only safeguard against introducing into professional life those whose only fitness for it was the

fact of their getting a bursary and passing through a University. Professor Laurie, Edinburgh, Dr. Donaldson, of the Edinburgh High School, and the Rev. Dr. Taylor, late secretary of the Scotch Education Board, also took part in the proceedings, and all the speakers referred to the appropriateness of establishing such an institute to the memory of Knox, who was born in the burgh and received his education there. The proceedings in the hall having terminated, the company adjourned to the front of the building, where the Marchioness of Tweeddale unveiled a statue of John Knox, by Mr. D. W. Stevenson, which occupies a niche in the front of the building. In the school there is accommodation for 300 pupils, besides a lecture-room and library. The cost will be upwards of £6000.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Millais has consented to preside this year at the annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund.

The directors of the Caledonian Asylum have received twenty guineas from the Company of Merchant Taylors.

Last week 2436 births and 2200 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 51 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 607 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

The total number of paupers (exclusive of lunatics in asylums and 624 vagrants who were relieved) on the last day of last week was 95,676, of whom 48,179 were in workhouses and 47,497 received outdoor relief. As compared with the totals of the three preceding years, these figures show an increase respectively of 7013, 10,225, and 10,109.

At the meeting of the Court of Common Council on the 29th ult. the officers of the Corporation were re-elected for the ensuing year. On the name of Mr. Roberts being proposed as Remembrancer, an amendment, "that the election be deferred," was proposed, but, after a long debate, was withdrawn, and the original proposition was unanimously carried.

Yesterday week Colonel Malleon gave a lecture at the Society of Arts, having special reference to the relative importance of Herat and Merv to England. He argued strongly in favour of rendering the approach to India through the former secure, and said that if this were done, and the communication with the confines of Persia guarded, England would have no occasion to fear the approach of a northern Power to India.

The Lord Mayor, who presided on Monday for the first time at a meeting of the council of the Hospital Sunday Fund, held at the Mansion House, expressed his interest in the movement, and added that if his assistance would avail it anything he was with it heart and soul. The general purposes and distribution committee were re-elected, with the addition of the names of the Bishop of Bedford and Canon Moore upon the former, and Mr. Alfred Willett upon the latter, to fill vacancies caused by death. The hon. secretaries and secretary were re-elected.

The sale of Monsignor Capel's effects at Cedar Villa, Kensington, concluded yesterday week. The altar in the private chapel, which was withdrawn from the sale on Wednesday, was privately bought at a cost of nearly 200 guineas, but two other altars were put up to auction and knocked down to the highest bidder. The next most interesting lot was a large presentation album, with mechanical movements. The three days' sale realised about £1700.

Presiding yesterday week at a meeting of the Society for Preventing Street Accidents, the Lord Mayor agreed in the condemnation of asphalt, a resolution against which was passed. Among the points brought into discussion were the reckless driving of mail-carts, and the necessity of providing all vehicles with lamps at night. This latter proposal was opposed by the cabmen who were present, who also opposed, though unsuccessfully, a vote of confidence in the society.

An appeal to the public from the Duke of Northumberland and the officials of the Home Hospitals Association for Paying Patients is made in reference to a recent decision of the Master of the Rolls. An effort having been made to establish hospitals of this character, one half of the preliminary capital has been raised, and the committee are now fitting up an eligible freehold house in Fitzroy-square. They find, however, that, by his Lordship's ruling, none but freehold houses can be utilised without the consent of the ground landlord. This decision forces the committee to endeavour to obtain the second half of the preliminary capital fund. About £10,000 is required.

Commander Dawson, secretary, writes:—"The 'Mission to Seamen' has to thank the public for enabling it to put on board British merchant ships during the year 1879 as many as 1640 disused Bibles and Testaments, 1100 prayer-books, 3100 hymn-books, and 89,260 reading-books, magazines, &c., besides the liberal grants made by several religious societies. We are much in need of old prayer-books for the crews assembling for Divine worship on Sundays, and of magazines, &c. Our small book-notices placed on church boards would soon replenish our stock. Supplies should be sent in boxes, hampers, sacks, or parcels, by rail, prepaid, to the 'Missions to Seamen,' 11, Buckingham-street, Strand, London, W.C."

A meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the St. John's Ambulance Association was held at St. John's-gate yesterday week. The deputy-chairman, Major F. Duncan, R.A., reported that he and other members of the Order of St. John had, since the last monthly meeting, opened new centres at Manchester, Leicester, Windsor, Ipswich, Woodford, and Kensington; and had presented certificates and attended meetings at Woolwich, Sunderland, Waltham Abbey, Isleworth, Tulse-hill, Surbiton, Lampeter, Cardiff, Putney, Walthamstow, and elsewhere. The assistant-director, Mr. John Furley, stated he had been on a tour of inspection to the Kent, Surrey, and Sussex centres, and those in the Derbyshire and Yorkshire collieries, and had opened several new classes in the City and East-End. The Bishop of St. David's has been appointed chairman of the ambulance committee at St. David's College. Lord Leigh presided at a public meeting to inaugurate a centre at Birmingham on Monday.

The annual meeting of the members and friends of the Orphan Working School was held on the 29th ult. at the Cannon-street Hotel, the chair being occupied by Mr. J. Kemp Welch. The report stated that, although the large amount of £336 in annual subscriptions had been lost to the society by death and withdrawals from various causes, the net increase under that head for the year was £110. The legacies and donations had been unusually large, and had enabled the committee to invest £2947 in City of Ohio Bonds, and £1496 in Bank Stock. The several public gatherings which had been held had considerably augmented the funds and widened the circle of friends of the charity. The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales in June last had resulted in the clearing off of the debt on the institution. There were now 542 children in the school, and 45 were to be elected that day, making a total of 597. The income for the year amounted to £22,210, and the expenditure for the same period to £22,005. The report was adopted, and other business was transacted.



THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE. FROM THE PICTURE BY G. B. GODDARD.

"THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE."

Wolves, like other gregarious animals—man included—seem ordinarily to get on pretty well together; they nearly always hunt in packs—like soldiers and lawyers, for instance. They find that their collective potentiality enables them to do and gain not only more, but that which could not be effected nor gained at all by individual force; therefore it is to the individual advantage to share in common efforts for an aggregate conquest; and so by general consensus they work together, share the plunder together, and keep the peace together—except a little mauling and sparring. Occasionally, however—so the natural historians tell us—when times are hard and seasons are exceptionally severe (like the present), when there is little to do and many to keep, and the grip of hunger and cold becomes intolerable, then civil war

breaks out in the pack or community; there is mutiny in the camp, and direful scenes are witnessed, like that Mr. Bouvier Goddard has depicted with such vigour and ability in the picture we have engraved—a picture which many of our readers will remember to have seen in the last Exhibition of the Royal Academy. The title the artist has chosen is a significant reminder of the tremendous picture drawn by the philosopher Darwin of that vast "Struggle for Existence" throughout all the realms of earth, and air, and ocean, out of which, through the millions of ages of the dim past, and by the operations of the laws of the environment, natural selection, and survival of the fittest, have been evolved all the countless species of living and dead organisms, culminating in the most complex and wonderful of all—man: a conception so stupendous that the Miltonic epic sinks almost to the level of an occasional nocio-

drama of merely transient interest. Traces of that struggle still cling to us, says this philosopher, as in our cannal vertebrae—the obsolescent relic of a once useful tail; however, not only the growing improvement of our environment by civilization, but even war and famine, disease and death, are working towards a higher evolution of the species. We append some lines from Thomson's "Winter," quoted by the artist in the Academy catalogue:—

By wintry famine roused, from all the tract
Of horrid mountains . . .

Cruel as death, and hungry as the grave!
Dumplings for blood! bony, and gaunt, and grim!
Assailing wolves, in racing troops descend.
And, pouring o'er the country, bear along
Even as the north wind sweeps the gleamy snow,
All is their prize.

ADAM'S PEAK, CEYLON.

This mountain is often said to have received its name from the Portuguese conquerors of Ceylon in the sixteenth century; but the Arabs had long before entertained a mythical tradition that the common ancestor of mankind, after his expulsion from the Garden of Eden, passed a long time of penance on the summit of Al Rahom, or Scredib, as the Arabs called it; while Eve performed a similar ordeal of capitation on Mount Ararat, near Mecca, till they were permitted again to live together. Ceylon, in the tenth century, was an established resort of Mohammedan pilgrims, who were accustomed to venerate the supposed footprint of Adam, a slight cavity in the surface of the rock, nearly 5 ft. long and of proportionate breadth, shaped rather like a human foot. But this gigantic imaginary footprint is equally claimed for other

divine personages by the two great religions of India and south-eastern Asia; the Brahminical Hindoos, for their part, affirm that it is the footprint of Shiva; and the Buddhists say it is that of Buddha. The sacred relic is now left in possession of the Buddhists, who call it the Sri-Pada, and is carefully tended by a priest, inhabiting the house built just below this utmost rock of the mountain. Adam's Peak is in the interior of the southern part of the island, about fifty miles in a direct line from Colombo, and nearly the same distance from Kandy, the ancient native capital. Its height is 7420 ft. above the sea, and it commands an amazing view of the adjacent mountainous region, to the north and east, and of the western plains extending to the sea-shore. The ascent is usually made from Ratnapora, on the south side of the mountain, by a steep and winding path of nine miles, the last portion of which is

surmounted only by the aid of steps cut in the face of the rock, and some iron chains to take hold of, suspended to iron pins firmly fixed in it, which have been there for ages past; there is even a ladder of iron, 40 ft. long, to reach the little terrace at the summit of the Peak. Here is a small pagoda (more correctly written, dagoba), a shrine for the sacred relic of Buddha. It is merely a canopy supported by slender columns, with all four sides open to the winds. The numerous footprint, whether it be that of Buddha or Adam, or Shiva, or the Chinese Fo, or the cunuch of Queen Candace, or St. Thomas, to whom also it was ascribed by some Portuguese writers, is still perfectly visible. There will always be a priesthood, of some persuasion or other, to take care that it shall not be obliterated by the effects of time and weather. The distant view from a vessel at sea is given in our illustration.

TALK OF THE WEEK.

The abolition of that time-honoured institution, the Haymarket pit, resulted, as most people thought it would, in an emphatic and for a moment a disturbing protest. Times have changed, and most considerably, for the better since riots were created in London on an alteration in theatrical prices, and the fashionable city of Bath was up in arms about the mutiny in the "footmen's gallery." No theatrical capital in England or Ireland has, in fact, ever been free from these differences of opinion between managements and audiences. On the whole, the Haymarket *contretemps* of 1880 was conducted on either side with complete propriety and good taste. A precedent had been scorned and a privilege clumsily curtailed, and it was natural that the new Haymarket manager should be put on his defence at the bar of public opinion. When the justly indignant crowds, who had hoped that in the case of the Bancrofts art was preferable to finance, found that the manager had really nothing to say but to appeal to his pocket, the good-natured crowd found that any further argument was useless, and allowed the play to go on. Now, to condemn such a very proper and dignified remonstrance as issuing from "a rabble" and as savouring of a riot, is in the highest degree uncalled for and unfair. As a correspondent has put it, "Mr. Bancroft is the servant of the public," and he commits himself to a dangerous policy when he ignores the patronage and the good-will of the public, irrespective of class and favour. It is never too late to mend, and even now there is time to do for comedy—English and pure comedy—what has been done for Shakespearean literature elsewhere. Then, indeed, will there be waving of hats and handkerchiefs in pit and gallery alike, and both actors and audience will be animated with the old enthusiasm and cordiality, which are crushed and deadened by a listless audience lounging and chattering in cushioned stalls. A pit does three things. It criticises honestly, it applauds generously, and it excites the actors by sympathetic attention. Take away the pit and interest flags, deathlike silence prevails, and the scene on the stage is instantly dejected.

The festival of "Candlemas" is said to have originated with the ancient Romans, who on that night went about Rome with torches and candles in honour of the goddess Februa, the mother of Mars. So much for tradition. In modern life it is accepted as a dread season that should command the instant abolition and destruction of every scrap of Christmas stuff in the way of white mistletoe and scarlet holly. No household is deemed lucky that contains a festoon, sprig, or kissing-bough at Candlemas. There are innumerable faulty and contradictory rhymes in connection with the religious festival observed in honour of the Feast of the Purification; but it is interesting to note that Shakespeare's play of "Twelfth Night" was at this particular season performed in the Middle Temple Hall before her Gracious Majesty Queen Elizabeth. The hall remains just as it stood, with all its faultless symmetry, noble proportions, ancient hospitality, painted glass, and unequalled wood-carving, and so the happy thought occurred to the Benchers that they would ask Mr. Brandram to recite the famous play, and Miss de Fonblanque to sing, and the bar-risters assembled to make merry. It was a noteworthy and spirited occasion when, on this memorable Candlemas of the present year, a gentleman gifted with so marvellous a memory and endowed with so excellent a taste brought back to the imagination a scene that can never be recalled; but many of the ladies, who for the first time were invited to this brilliant scene in the old Temple, must have been astonished to find within a few yards of unromantic Fleet-street all the curious solemnity and quaint mediævalism of an Oxford Commemoration in midsummer. Where were the artists to sketch the maiden of the nineteenth century as an attentive listener to Shakespearean verse as declaimed within these ancient and panelled walls?

It will, no doubt, astonish the disciples of such learned Professors as James Forbes, Tyndall, and Faraday to hear that a sudden accumulation of massed ice-blocks in the River Loire is called by the unscientific "a glacier." This inert mass of frozen stuff that threatens the unhappy villages and promises eventually an inundation is, at any rate, similar to its Alpine type in that its movement is absolutely imperceptible. Amongst the Alps the greatest concern is shown as to when and how the glacier moves; but along the modern Loire the difficulty is how to move it. Science says dynamite; and accordingly supplies of this dangerous explosive have been sent from Paris to blow up the obstructive ice. Here, surely, is a good hint for the latest Arctic expedition. When balloons fail and human strength is exhausted, why not try dynamite? By-the-way, if this new Arctic expedition is to come to anything, surely the gallant Captain Burton ought to be included in the party of discovery, for when he was in London last no one was more keen concerning the solution of the difficulty by means of aerial navigation.

There is no longer any mystery about the bursting of the Thunderer gun. Just a year ago there was a terrific explosion on one of the most celebrated of her Majesty's ships, dealing death and devastation and considerably scaring the blue-jackets, who were necessarily alarmed concerning their own personal safety whilst working other huge pieces of ordnance. How, then, did it burst? That was the scientific question. A committee was appointed that did not hesitate to declare that the gun had accidentally been loaded twice. But this would not do for the wisacres—it was impossible; such a thing could not occur, it must have been some fault of the firing; there was too much air space between gunpowder and projectile; in fact, a score of wrong reasons were given, until at last the War Office allowed the committee to test their opinion by double loading another gun, and, behold! it has been blown to smithereens. So far, so good. Confidence has been established if due care and precaution are taken. But there's the rub. Strange as it may appear, scientific men declare that every manufactured gun ought to bear the strain of double loading, for in the heat and hurry of action such mistakes are most likely to occur. And why not, when it is positively asserted that at target-practice the only test of a gun having been fired is the splash in the sea? But surely the science that can fire these monster guns off by machinery can invent some process by which projectiles cannot possibly be rammed into loaded cannon? The sound test and the splash test are positively ineffective amidst the roar and confusion of an engagement.

Alfred Tennyson's story of "The Princess," once a most ideal romance, has become a reality, for there must be many a Lady Psyche and Lady Blanche amidst the "sweet girl graduates" of Girton College. But I very much doubt whether the intellectual maiden who fled from the mundane advances of the prince, "blue-eyed and fair of face," ever dreamed that one of her followers would be proclaimed Eighth Wrangler at the Mathematical Tripos in the University of Cambridge. Yet such is the happy position of Miss Charlotte Angus Scott, and this is how it occurred. Those courteous examiners and moderators are in the habit of forwarding the examination papers to the Girton girls, and taking the trouble, for pure love of the thing, to place the girls in order of fancy merit with the boys. Subjected to this test, Miss Scott is

eight on the list, and she has upset the old theory that it was impossible for the mathematical faculty to belong to a woman. She has done more; for, by her silent submission to the conditions of her sex and her pronounced excellence, she has really been of more service to the better and more logical side of the women's movement than all the speeches ever made by the adherents of "shrieking sisterhoods."

A pigeon-shooting match is no very edifying spectacle. Occasionally, when the trap is pulled and the noble sportsman stands prepared to blaze away, the wretched bird, unaccustomed to the proceedings, hops leisurely out of prison and begins innocently enough to look about him, or to peck about on the ground. On this, men and boys bowl great balls at him, or pelt him with clods of earth, or frighten him into the air, and hurry the poor feathered creature to his death with wild shouts and hallooing. Occasionally, however, the birds are too eager to rise, and fly too fast for the sharp-eyed sportsman, whereupon it becomes necessary to pluck out the sensitive feathers of the bird's tail when it is alive, a process as painful as drawing a man's nails, and then to trap him bleeding and mangled as he is. When such cruelties as these are practised in the name of sport, it is high time that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should interfere, and it has interfered accordingly, although its officers were threatened with muscular violence for daring to protect from unnecessary pain a poor dumb pigeon.

Seldom is told a tale of more patient submission and pathetic yielding to fate than that of the poor old clergyman who the other day presented himself for admission to the poor-house of a west country parish. He had toiled on and laboured as a curate on a miserable stipend for over thirty years; he had no interest, and apparently no friends; no one offered him a living, and he was apparently beyond the reach of any aid society. The time has gone by for "havens of rest," such as were described on canvas by Frederick Walker in his touching picture of the red almshouse and its quiet garden; and so this old minister, unable to work any longer, knocked at the work-house gate, and changed his sacred uniform as one of the ministers of the Church for the humble fastian of a parish pauper.

A courteous and learned correspondent in matters of social interest—Mr. J. Ashby Sterry—points out that the old Beef-steak Club—the Sublime Order of Beefsteaks—never had a silver gridiron, but that the "original grid" was secured at a public auction, through the good offices of Mr. Pond and Mr. Levy Lawson, for the younger institution in King William-street, whose kitchen it now adorns. Doubtless this venerable trophy will be temporarily transferred to its old home at the Lyceum on Valentine's Day, when literature and art are to commemorate the one hundredth night of "The Merchant of Venice" under the hospitable roof of Mr. Henry Irving.

It may be interesting to note that with the opening of the new Haymarket Theatre disappears the last of the Royal subscriptions to places of public dramatic entertainment. All through the tenancy of Mr. Buckstone and Mr. John S. Clarke her Majesty subscribed annually—it was £200 a year, if report errs not—for a private box at the Haymarket; and this, for many years past, when not required by any member of the Royal family, has been at the disposal of the Lord Chamberlain for the convenience of his friends. But as a subscription to one specially-appointed box did not enter into the scheme of the new management, the Royal box, except on the occasion of Royal visits, is now devoted to the ordinary purposes of the theatre.

FINE ARTS.

A terrible incident occurred at the council-table of the Royal Academy on Tuesday of last week. We allude to the sudden death in the very prime of life of the eminent and amiable architect Mr. Edward Middleton Barry, which took place from an apoplectic seizure, complicated by weakness of the heart, while he was discussing Academic business. The death was almost instantaneous, the deceased turning as he uttered his last words to fall on the shoulder of Mr. F. R. Pickersgill. Mr. E. M. Barry was born June, 1830, and, therefore, was but in his fiftieth year. He was the third son of the late Sir Charles Barry, and studied architecture under Professor Donaldson, Mr. T. H. Wyatt, and his father, Sir Charles, whose work at the New Palace, Westminster, and Halifax Townhall he completed. Among Mr. Barry's own chief works (besides many mansions) are Covent Garden Opera House and the Floral Hall adjoining (erected more recently), Leeds Grammar School, the Birmingham and Midland Institute, Charing-cross Hotel and the Eleanor Cross in front of it, Cannon-street Hotel, and the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, the rebuilding of Crewe Hall, St. Saviour's Church, Haverstock-hill, the National Schools, Endell-street, the completion of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Downing College, Cambridge, the Exchange, Bristol, the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond-street, the new chambers of the Inner Temple, and the new galleries of the National Gallery. Mr. Barry stood first in the competition for a new National Gallery, but he was not allowed to carry out his design for a new façade in Trafalgar-square, and at his death had only completed the additional rooms in the rear. In justice also he must be regarded as having also stood first in the competition for the New Law Courts. The commission of selection and the professional referees adjudged his plans for that building, and the architectural elevation of Mr. Street, as, respectively, the best; but the conditions set forth that suitability in the plans was to be regarded as of the highest consideration. The judges recommended the joint appointment of these two architects, but the Government (then of Mr. Disraeli) ignored the recommendation, and appointed Mr. Street sole architect to the Law Courts, and Mr. Barry to the National Gallery—an appointment to which the latter was independently entitled. Mr. Ayrton's extraordinary treatment of Mr. Barry will likewise be recalled by many. Mr. Barry was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1861, and full Academician in 1869. For some years he has been a Trustee and Treasurer to that body, and occupied the chair of Professor in succession to Sir G. G. Scott. In 1867 he received a French medal, and in 1878 a grand Medal of Honour, and in the same year was appointed an officer of the Legion of Honour. He was an honorary member of some foreign academies, and for some years Vice-President of the Institute of Architects.

The resolution of the Royal Academicians that ladies shall be eligible for election into their body only awaits the sanction of her Majesty to become available. Owing to the peculiar origin of the Royal Academy, no measure affecting its constitution can be taken without the Royal consent. The resolution doubtless owes its origin to the circumstance that, at a recent election, Mrs. Butler (Miss Thompson) ran the successful candidate very close indeed. From the fact that two ladies, Angelica Kauffman and Mary Moser, were among the first members of the Royal Academy, it might be supposed that the present preparatory formalities were unnecessary—

precedent having already been set for the admission of ladies. But, even if the enrolment of two women among the original forty members were tantamount to their election, the disuse of the precedent for more than a century may be regarded as furnishing sufficient justification for a fresh expression of Academic opinion. That art is not an affair of sex, and that if there are lady artists worthy of Academic honours (as we believe there are) they should not be debarred therefrom by an accident of birth, are propositions about which we are all agreed. Still, it can hardly be expected that lady members should be called upon to perform the duties, in rotation with the male members, of visiting all the schools; nor would a lady care to be present at an annual dinner where all the guests are gentlemen. And if they are not allowed to vote at elections, it can hardly be considered a hardship, until women have the franchise in the world of politics. It has therefore been decided that, while they shall be eligible for the full honours, those honours shall not carry with them either all the duties or all the privileges of membership; and thus the lady A.R.A.'s and R.A.'s will occupy a position somewhat apart. Every year more and more ladies are choosing the career of art; the proportion of female artists in this country is, however, not yet nearly so large, we believe, as in France. According to the *Gazette des Femmes*, there are in France 2150 female artists who have exhibited in the Salon; and there are besides 602 painters in oil, 193 miniature painters, 494 painters of fans and draughtswomen in chalks, 193 sculptors, and 754 modellers. While on this subject we may add that Mlle. Rosa Bonheur has just received from the King of Spain a Commander's Cross of the Royal Order of Isabella the Catholic, and from the King of the Belgians the Cross of Leopold, this being in both cases the first instance of conferring such a distinction on a woman.

The fifty-fourth annual Exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy opened on Saturday last. It comprises 1820 works, an equal number having been rejected. On this occasion no works have been borrowed, those accepted having been sent in by the artists. There are, however, a number of pictures, chiefly those of Scottish artists resident in London, which have already been exhibited at Burlington House.

It is proposed to hold a loan-exhibition in the City of London to illustrate the treasures in goldsmiths' work and plate, pictures, and other artistic objects of interest, possessed by the various guilds and livery companies. From these sources could be formed an exhibition of great historic and artistic interest. Mr. Graves, the well-known print-publisher of Pall-mall, who belongs to a City company of which we believe he has been more than once master, who is an authority on old portraits, and conversant with the art and antiquities of London City, should take a prominent part in such a project.

Mr. Bryant, of the well-known firm of Bryant and May, has undertaken to defray the cost of a statue of Mr. Gladstone, to be erected either in front of Bow Church or of the Bow Vestry-Hall. The statue is to be of marble, 10 ft. high, and to stand on a granite pedestal 12 ft. high. The sculptor chosen for the work (which will take two years to execute) is Mr. Joy, a pupil of Foley.

A replica of Mr. Weigall's portrait of Lord Beaconsfield announcing the Treaty of Berlin in the House of Lords, which has been painted for Burghley, is being made, at the request of Lord Lytton, for Government House, Calcutta.

A meeting of the committee of the Yorkshire Fine Art Society was held on the 29th ult. in the Leeds Townhall. A resolution was passed determining to open an exhibition in the Athenæum buildings next May, which will include, it is believed, selections from the finest private collections in Yorkshire, and also works from South Kensington.

The second portion of Mr. P. L. Everard's large stock of modern pictures by foreign artists was sold at Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, on Saturday last. The total amount realised was £10,006 8s. 6d.

Among the new rules for the forthcoming Exhibition of the Salon at Paris it is provided that the works of foreign artists shall form a section by themselves, and that the works of artists not qualified to compete, or who are "exempt" from rejection by the jury of admission, shall also be placed in special salles. There is much to be said in favour of such classification, and our Royal Academicians may be strongly recommended to allocate the works of their body separately from those of the "outsiders." Such an arrangement would not only be natural, just, and interesting in itself, but also be hailed by the general body of the profession. The Academicians and Associates would, however, have to give up a considerable amount of "line" space.

M. de Liesville has bequeathed to the French Government a magnificent collection of works of art, arms, instruments, pottery, &c., and of autographs and historical documents of the Revolutionary epoch. It will probably form the nucleus of the Museum of the Revolution which is to be established at Versailles.

It seems to be determined by the French authorities to appropriate the whole of the Luxembourg Palace to Government offices and other purposes of State. As no building suitable for the reception of the pictures and sculpture now therein is to be found in the neighbourhood, it is proposed to build a new Musée in the Gardens of the Luxembourg. The site, however, has not been definitively fixed.

The colossal Lion of Belfort, designed by Mr. Bartholdi, to commemorate the courageous resistance of that place during the Franco-German war, and which has been nearly eight years in execution, is at length uncovered. It stands against the front of the rock on which is built the château or fortress that overlooks the town. It is hewn out of immense blocks of stone of a reddish colour, and is said to convey a forcible impression of gigantic size and strength.

Forty-three thousand marks have been subscribed in Finland for a monument of Runeberg, the poet and Protestant pastor, who died last year. It will be erected at Helsingsfors, and will be executed by the son of the deceased, a sculptor, in Paris.

The death is announced of Raphael Christen, the sculptor, of Berne, who executed the colossal statue of "Bern," which surmounts the fountain of the Federal Palace at Berne.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has given £250 towards the liquidation of a debt that has weighed down the poor fishermen of the Cape Clear Islands. She has also subscribed within the year £600, exclusive of the above sum, in aid of those fishermen, with the results that eighty local boats will be enabled to engage in the mackerel fishing this year.

The steam-ship Strathleven, which left Sydney and Melbourne on Dec. 7, 1879, with the carcasses of seventy bullocks, 500 sheep, and two tons of butter, arrived in the Thames on Monday, with the whole of her cargo, it is said, in a sound condition. Last week only two steamers arrived with live stock, and four with fresh meat, from the United States and Canada, though the arrivals of both were more than those of the previous week, the totals being 405 head of live cattle, 3220 quarters of fresh beef, 542 carcasses of mutton, and 305 pigs.

POLITICAL.

Liverpool may reasonably be excused for being the least bit in the world vain. The eyes, if not "of Europe," indisputably of the United Kingdom, are fixed upon Liverpool, and this in spite of the meeting of Parliament on the eve of the election, fixed for Friday. But if vanity there be in Liverpool, it cannot be said to be evinced in any peacock-like strutting. Liverpool is too practical for that. Wooing Liverpool is downright hard labour, as both Mr. Whitley and Lord Ramsay know to their cost. The Conservative and Liberal candidates have had each day to address not one meeting but several gatherings of their enthusiastic supporters; and some idea of the political excitement that reigns in Liverpool may be formed from the characteristic sketches of our Special Artist and the letterpress explanatory of the Illustrations. The nomination of Lord Ramsay and Mr. Whitley on Tuesday was followed by an incident which indicated that, whatever gulf separated the two candidates from a political point of view, they were friendly enough to each other, socially speaking. They emerged from the Townhall arm-in-arm—an act of mutual courtesy which elicited loud cheers from their respective partisans. Lord Sandon was not to be stopped by this episode from emphatically continuing his protest against the reputed design of Lord Ramsay and his alleged allies of the Irish Home-Rule Party to disintegrate the United Kingdom. This active intervention of a Cabinet Minister in the election, and the exaggerated language he is reported to have used, perhaps justified the writing of the two letters sent by Mr. Gladstone and the Marquis of Hartington to the Liberal meeting at Hengler's Circus on Tuesday evening. Whilst Mr. Gladstone expressed a hope that the issue of the Liverpool election would be a decided censure of the foreign policy of the Government, Lord Hartington applied his sound common sense to clearing Lord Ramsay from the charges brought against him. The noble Lord plainly said he understood Lord Ramsay's views to be generally in accord with those of the Liberal Party, and, although his Lordship himself would not have agreed to vote for an inquiry into the nature of the Irish Home-Rule demands, yet he believed—

These pledges to have been conscientiously given by Lord Ramsay, not as a Home Ruler, but as one who thought that a Parliamentary inquiry on a subject which excites great interest in Ireland was fair to those who demanded it, and would tend to throw light on the matter.

Of recent Ministerial deliverances prior to the opening of Parliament, the most notable has been the speech of Mr. W. H. Smith yesterday week at the dinner of the "London and Westminster Working Men's Constitutional Association," the title of which may almost be deemed a meal in itself in these hard times. After reading this speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty (delivered with that air of ingenuous candour which can hardly fail to impress some of his listeners with the idea that Mr. Smith is deeply sincere in his convictions), it was somewhat hard to free one's-self from the notion that we were living in 'Utopia under the best possible of Governments. Rising from amidst a noble host of kindred Constitutionalists, including stars of such magnitude as the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Dartmouth, and Earl Stanhope, Mr. Smith began by courteously informing his Liberal antagonists that "the time has not yet come to plunge the city of Westminster into all the excitement of a contested election." The First Lord then referred in figurative language, if the adroit use of figures may be so termed, to the flourishing condition of the finances under the administration of that "glorious leader" the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Thus, the public debt was a million less than it was under the last Ministry, and this although twelve millions and a half had been provided for local loans, and the Suez Canal Shares had been purchased; during the five years of the Liberal Government the total assessment of income tax amounted to 22d. in the pound, whereas during the six years of the Conservative Administration it had only reached an aggregate of 20d. in the pound; £2,000,000 a year had been given up by the repeal of the sugar duties; the moneys in the Savings Banks had increased from £61,667,900 in 1873 to £76,000,000 in 1879; and (while allusion to the six millions of debt incurred by the Government was made), the right hon. gentleman triumphantly ended his list of figures by pointing out that, albeit rumours of great depression were afloat, the total number of paupers had been reduced from 1,079,391 in 1870 to 786,747 in the December of 1879. Having presented this cheerful budget, Mr. Smith turned to Ireland, whose distress it would be the duty of the Ministry to alleviate. He strongly deprecated Mr. Gladstone's language in excuse of the Clerkenwell outrage, as being likely to foster disaffection; and then devoted himself to an adverse criticism of Mr. Bright's proposed panacea of an Irish Land Commission to enable tenants to acquire possession gradually of their farms. The gist of Mr. Smith's objections was that the tenant would not be content to suffer the loss of his capital and pay his usual rent for forty years; that in bad seasons such as the last the tenants would not be able to pay rent to the State; and that, in fine, it was a "sham remedy." Mr. Smith finally spoke against the coquetting of the Liberal Party with the Irish Home-Rulers, and moved his hearers to mirth by the remark that he had before heard that "animals are moved by their tales."

Metropolitan members have contributed their quota to the sum total of political wisdom of the week; but still the fog was not lifted up to the eve of the reassembling of our legislators. Sir Charles Dilke did full justice to his growing reputation as an effective speaker with a broad grasp of his subjects by his address to his constituents in Chelsea on Monday (when he was followed by Mr. J. B. Firth, who seeks to be his colleague); and by his vigorous recommendation of Sir Arthur Leighton, Q.C., and Mr. John Morley as deserving Liberal candidates for Westminster in the Piccadilly Rooms on Tuesday. Mr. Ritchie entered into a lively defence of the Government in a speech to his constituents at Limehouse on Tuesday evening; and, crossing the Thames, we note that Mr. Andrew Dunn has been accepted by the Liberal Association as candidate for the seat rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Locke, while Mr. E. Clarke, Q.C., is the Conservative candidate.

In the provinces, apart from Liverpool, it has been observed that the severance of Lord Derby from the Conservative party has been further marked by his attendance with Mr. Bright at a dinner given by the Mayor of Manchester to two legal luminaries; but the most eloquent address of recent deliverance was that of Mr. Joseph Cowen to his constituents on Saturday at Newcastle-on-Tyne. This was an earnest and honest avowal that the hon. member kept faithfully to his convictions that the Government were thoroughly right in their opposition to Russian intrigue in Turkey and in Afghanistan; and that he held this faith whilst abating not one jot his belief in Radical principles. Undiscouraged by this censure by implication of the action of the Liberal Opposition from the most outspoken speaker on the Radical benches, Mr. Chamberlain ventured to preside at Darlington on Tuesday at the annual conference of the National Liberal Federation, and repeated his old familiar arguments against the foreign policy thus defended, adding (with a flavour of Mrs. Gamp in the explanation) that not he, but Mr. Harris,

was the author of the Liberal caucus. Possibly the most tumultuous of provincial meetings was the one which the Solicitor-General, Mr. Rukes, and Mr. Staveley Hill had the greatest difficulty in addressing at Chester on Monday.

THE MAGAZINES.

The contents of the *Cornhill* are varied but not striking. At the present moment especial interest will attach to a narrative of the siege and capitulation of Ghuznee in the first Afghan war, by an officer of the British garrison. It is highly illustrative of the innate treachery of the Afghans, and the folly of entering into any terms with them. By misplaced confidence, Colonel Palmer, the commander of the fortress, threw a stain on what would otherwise have been a most honourable defence. "Chippers of Flint" is an agreeable résumé of all that is known, and of some things that are only conjectured, respecting the Stone Age, an epoch which seems to have included successions of races differing widely in physical and mental characteristics. We do not think that the priority of any of these tribes to the glacial period is so thoroughly established as the writer assumes. Dr. Hunter's enumeration of the benefits conferred by England on India is gratifying to our national pride to a degree which should bestow additional impressiveness on the warning with which Dr. Hunter nevertheless feels it his duty to conclude. There is considerable humour in "An Arcadian Revenge." The serial stories are such as usual.

The *pièce de résistance* of *Macmillan's Magazine* is a narrative of the history of the Zulu nation in general and the late war in particular, taken from the lips of Cetewayo by Captain Poole, in whose custody the fallen Monarch is at present. It is highly interesting, especially in Cetewayo's artless statement of his own views and feelings, and in the testimony it affords to the desperate bravery of the British troops at Isandula. Mr. Sutherland Edwards's examples of theatrical contretemps, and Professor Ramsay's of blunders in Latin, are very entertaining; while Miss Chesney renders a national service in pointing out the wasteful absurdity of paying foreigners three millions a year for poultry and eggs which we are competent to produce ourselves. There is fine elegiac feeling in the stanzas entitled "A Night Watch."

Blackwood is hardly so interesting as usual this month. The best contributions are the continuation of "Reata," where the plot is thickening and the interest becoming intense, and an excellent descriptive paper conveying the impressions of a traveller to Constantinople by the Shipka Pass in last October. The writer, apparently an impartial witness, is strongly impressed with the impossibility of preventing the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. There are good reviews of Mr. Burton's history of Queen Anne and St. John's life of Rajah Brooke, and a continuation of the entertaining sketches of bush life in Queensland.

Frazer improves, although there is nothing of first-rate interest in the number. Principal Shairp's essay on the late Canon Mozley is an effective study of a scholar and a thinker who, beginning as a party man, matured into one of the most accomplished theologians of the later days of the English Church. Professor Caird's essay on Wordsworth is sound and thoughtful, bringing out the deep spirituality of the diviner part of Wordsworth's poetry with no little power. Mr. Simpson's observations on the ancient Buddhist remains in Afghanistan, which his presence with the English expedition gave him an opportunity of examining personally, are important both in their relation to history and to architecture. During the flourishing period of Buddhism, Afghanistan was the frontier and meeting-place of Indian and Hellenic art. The misfortunes of Countess Ulfeld, the devoted wife of a guilty but picturesque Danish statesman in the seventeenth century, afford matter for a very interesting narrative.

The leading contribution to the *Nineteenth Century* is Sir Henry Rawlinson's weighty and statesman-like discussion of our position in Afghanistan. Sir Henry considers that the best course will be to evacuate Cabul as soon as we can with decorum, to maintain the present state of affairs at Candahar, and to be in readiness for occupying Herat in conjunction with Persia in the event of a Russian advance to Merv, which Sir Henry fully expects. Mr. Dicey's sketch of the recent revolution in Egypt gives a curious account of the manner in which the English and French Governments had to be coerced by Prince Bismarck into carrying out their own policy. Mr. Gladstone's paper on free trade and railways is mainly statistical. Mr. Watts's essay on the present condition of art exhibits the same dignified sentiment that inspires his pictures. The "eye-witness of John Kemble," unearthed by Mr. Theodore Martin, is no less a person than Ludwig Tieck, who visited England about the time of Kemble's retirement, and studied the English school of acting with great attention.

The *Fortnightly Review* opens with a vigorous exposition of the official corruption of Turkey by a British resident, who thinks it high time that political parties here should unite in dealing with it. While Mr. Hyndman demonstrates the utter impossibility of getting an independent Irish Legislature fit to deal with anything but private bills, Mr. Dawson insists on the inequalities of the Irish franchise. He does not promise, however, that reform in this department would improve the quality of Irish representation. Mr. Simcox's review of Huth's life of Buckle is little else than an abstract of the work, but perhaps on that account is very pleasant and sympathetic. The younger Pliny and the beginning of Greek sculpture are the subjects of two scholarly papers, and Lord Coleridge's obituary notice of the late Sir William Boxall is an agreeable *causerie* respecting a man of whom the world knew little. Boxall was chiefly eminent as a portrait-painter; it now appears that his career in high art was blighted by the bigotry of a late Bishop of Salisbury, whose objections to frescoes in churches deprived him of the fruits of two years' labour.

The *Contemporary Review* has a cautious and sensible article by Professor Jevons on the drink traffic; an essay by Mr. F. Peck on the development of American agriculture, enforcing the conclusion that great changes in the value of land and produce are impending, which must ultimately come upon the landowner; and a valuable exposition of zoological geography, ancient and contemporary, by Professor Mivart. Mr. McColl is not to be commended for still further embittering the Irish question by raking up recollections of the misdeeds of one party only, and Mr. Ruskin still less for devoting his eloquence to the enforcement of a proposition so obviously repugnant to natural justice as that the lender of money has no claim to interest. Mr. Ruskin quarrels at the same time with God and Mammon.

Scribner's Monthly contains three contributions which will not fail to excite especial attention—Mr. E. Schuyler's history of Peter the Great, founded in a considerable measure on the examination of original documents; an account, the accuracy of which is guaranteed by Mr. Edison himself, of the history of his light up to the present day; and "Louisiana," a new serial story by Mrs. F. H. Burnett. The scene is laid in America. This magazine is one of the marvels of the day

on account of the number and beauty of the illustrations. American artists are evidently trying how far they can go in the direction of *fine* wood-engraving; but if their efforts were not seconded by exceptionally careful *printing*, their work would frequently be little more than unmeaning blurs.

The most interesting article in an interesting number of *The Month* is a review of Canon Ashwell's biography of Bishop Wilberforce, inspired by a strong theological animus, but not unfair. There are also an account of ecclesiastical legislation in France under Louis Philippe, a view of the present ecclesiastical situation in Switzerland; and a paper on German travel, with some astounding illustrations of mediæval morality in the article of relic-stealing.

Temple Bar has a delightful memoir of the late Mr. Ollier, the publisher of Keats and Shelley; and so pleasant a picture of domestic life in Spain that one wonders where can be the origin of the bigotry, ferocity, and treachery by which Spanish history is so deeply stained. Mrs. Linton's "Rebel of the Family" is anything but a pleasant story, but the ingenuity and power of the situation are undeniable. "The Confidential Agent" and "The Leaden Casket" are very agreeably continued in *Belgravia*, which also has a humorous piece of extravagance entitled "A Failure of Justice," and a somewhat too transparent piece of sentiment from the pen of "Ouida," "Birds in the Snow."

Mr. Francillon continues his story in the *Gentleman's Magazine* with his usual ability; and Mr. Child's essay on Prosper Mérimée is an excellent literary paper. The most remarkable contributions, however, are two ingenious speculative disquisitions—one by Mr. Proctor, to prove that the Egyptian Pyramids were designed for astrological purposes; the other by Mr. S. L. Lee, in which it is sought to establish a connection between Shylock and a Jewish physician named Lopez, executed on a doubtful charge of compassing the death of Queen Elizabeth. Neither writer appears to us to have effected much towards establishing his theory, but each has brought forward a mass of curious and interesting matter in its support.

Time has little of interest, except the continuations of its serial stories; and the same may be said of *London Society*. The authors of "Ready-Money Mortiboy" and "The Game-keeper at Home" in the former magazine, and Mrs. Riddell and Miss Thomas in the latter, are nevertheless producing work of such quality as to make ample amends for the shortcomings of the rest.

The *University Magazine* has the beginning of a promising fiction by Mabel Collins, "Too Red a Dawn;" a good photograph and memoir of M. Legros, and an ingenious but fanciful essay on the theory of metempsychosis.

The *North American Review* has an exposition of the Panama canal project by its eminent advocate M. de Lesseps, whose authority would have commanded due attention without the truly burlesque reason he adduces of an ancient intercourse between Egypt and America. It is difficult to keep one's countenance on finding the authority of Scripture invoked in support of this remarkable theory. Mr. Froude follows up his attack on Irish Romanism in the United States with an energy which may produce some effect in connection with Mr. Parnell's crusade, and Mr. James contributes a sound, though perhaps over-appreciative, criticism of Saint-Beuve.

The *Antiquary* has a very good paper on "The Oxford of Past Ages," with excellent illustrations. The most important of the other contributions are continuations from the last number.

The *Theatre* is very good, with photographic portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal in the Laureate's new play, pleasant gossip respecting the bygone days of the Haymarket, and a variety of dramatic matter of general interest, including communications from France and Germany.

In *Kensington* we especially remark the pretty story of "The Cradle Fairies," and Miss Iza Hardy's lively description of a railway journey across the North American continent.

The present number of the *Magazine of Art* (published by Cassell, Petter, and Galpin) is an exceptionally good one. The interesting essay on wood engraving, which has been running through the numbers of the past year, is concluded, with some sound remarks on the modern practice of the art. Some remarkable reproductions of Bewick's manner of engraving have illustrated this series of papers, showing great mechanical dexterity as well as artistic feeling on the part of the engraver. It is, however, unfortunate that the author should have selected as an example of Bewick's skill the coast scene on page 288. In Jackson's *Treatise on Wood Engraving* this cut is stated to have been drawn by Robert Johnson and engraved by Luke Clennell, two of Bewick's pupils.

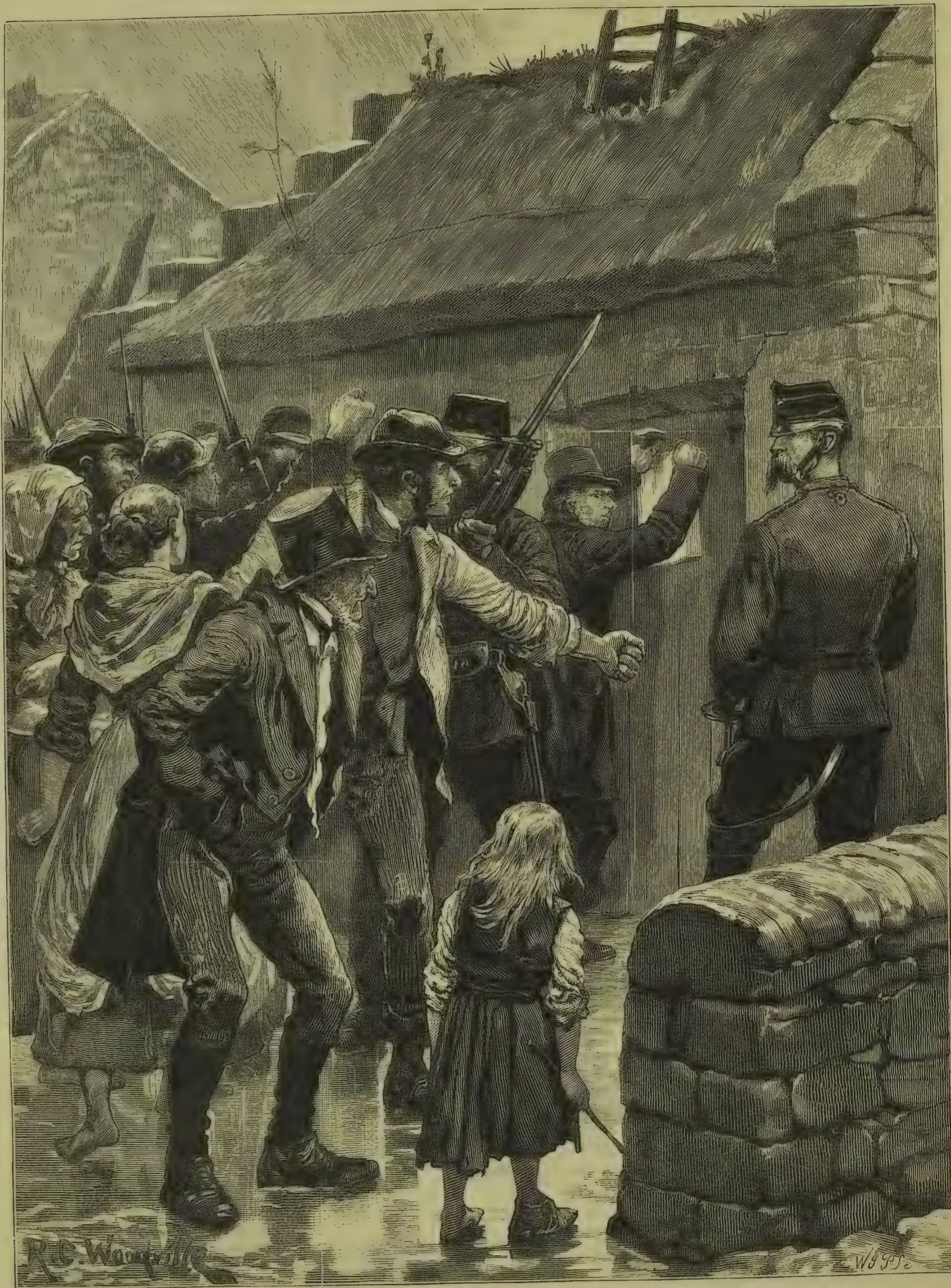
Among the interesting contents of *Cassell's Family Magazine* this month are "An Artist's Trip through the Clouds" and the serial story of "Horace McLean," capably illustrated by Mr. Small.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, also publish the *Quiver*, in an improved form, a new and revised edition of Old and New London; a re-issue of their *Technical Educator*; Longfellow's *Poetical Works*, Illustrated; Science for All, Illustrated; Familiar Wild Flowers, with Coloured Plates; an Illustrated Book of the Dog; and Parts I. of Farrar's *Life of Christ*, Illustrated, and the *Family Physician*.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of Part IX. of A Dictionary of Music and Musicians, containing an admirable and comprehensive account of Mendelssohn's life and works and the beginning of the article Mozart; University Magazine, Part II. of the Shilling Serial Issue of Mr. Heath's *Fern Paradise*, Journal of Science, the Biograph, Covent Garden Magazine, London Society, St. James's Magazine, Tinsley's Magazine, the Argosy, the Churchman, the Churchman's Magazine, Victoria Magazine, Colburn's New Monthly, St. Nicholas, Charing-Cross, Science Gossip, Men of Mark, the Welcome Hour, Kensington, Golden Hours, Peep-Show. Among the Fashion Books are *Le Follet*, the *Ladies' Gazette* of Fashions, *Myra's Journal*, *Myra's Mid-Monthly*, the *Illustrated Household Journal* and the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*, and *Weldon's Ladies' Journal*. We have also received Monthly Parts of *All the Year Round*, *Once a Week*, *Leisure Hour*, *Sunday at Home*, *Sunday Magazine*, *Gardeners' Magazine*, *Day of Rest*, *Weekly Welcome*, *Social Notes*, the *Boy's Own Paper*, the *Girl's Own Paper*, *Young England*, and the *Union Jack*, a new periodical for boys, edited by Mr. W. H. G. Kingston, published by Griffith and Farran.

All the arrangements for the final experiment of firing the Thunderer gun with a double charge having been completed, the gun was on Tuesday afternoon discharged and burst, the result supporting the opinion formed by the investigators of the accident which occurred on board the Thunderer to the sister gun of the one destroyed on Tuesday.

Good-service pensions of £150 per annum have been conferred upon Captain Cortland Simpson, now commanding her Majesty's ship *Hector*, Captain Charles Buckle of the *Revenge*, and Captain Charles Jago of the *Raleigh*. These pensions became vacant by the recent promotion of officers to the Admirals' list.



THE STATE OF IRELAND: SERVING A PROCESS NEAR HEADFORD, GALWAY.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The elaborate and exhaustive report presented last week by Lord Randolph Churchill to the executive committee of the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund contained some statements which it may be of interest to mention. The committee have made the union instead of the county the basis of local organisation, as being more manageable and likely to secure a more careful and discriminating mode of relief. The chairmen of the unions were requested to act as chairmen of local committees, and to select as their assistants some of the resident proprietors and the clergy of all denominations. They were also recommended to divide the unions into districts continuous with the dispensary districts, and to nominate sub-

committees composed of some members of the dispensary committee, the clergy of all denominations, and the medical officers. It was not their practice to deal directly with applications for relief where there were committees. Although the organisation of these bodies had imposed considerable labour on the executive committee, they felt that they were now in a position to deal with the distress as a whole more satisfactorily than any other association hitherto formed. In dealing with applications from places where no local committees had as yet been organised, they endeavoured to obtain from independent and reliable sources confirmatory evidence, and upon receiving that they added the union to their list. Forms of applications were supplied requiring particulars as to population, number of distressed

families, amount necessary to relieve them, and the proposed application of the money. They laid down certain rules for its distribution—that relief was only to be given in food, fuel, and clothing, but not in money; that books must be kept by the local committees containing the names of the applicants and particulars as to residence, age, number in family, occupation, extent of land, if any, and the amount of relief in each case, together with an account showing the receipts and disbursements of each committee. They also forwarded a circular to the effect that all persons who ought under ordinary circumstances to be relieved by the poor rates were excluded from the relief supplied by the fund. It appeared to them that the persons most in need were the small farmers holding under ten acres, also artisans and skilled



DRILL OF VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE CORPS AT GUILDHALL.—SEE PAGE 131.



ADAM'S PEAK, CEYLON.—SEE PAGE 129.

labourers in small country towns. In another circular they proposed to make a special grant for children whose attendance at school, owing to want of food or clothing, was diminished. They had received three applications of this class. They thought the best form of giving relief was by tickets or food orders upon local tradesmen, the local committee taking care to arrange the terms beforehand. Since Dec. 26 they had established fifty local committees. In the county of Donegal there were five, and the committee had reason to believe that the distress in the Glenties district exceeded that in any other part of England. In the county of Sligo there were three committees, in the county of Leitrim three, in the county of Mayo nine, in the county of Galway eight, county of Roscommon four, county of Clare six, county of Limerick one. In the county of Kerry they departed slightly from the usual course and formed a committee in Caherciveen. In the county of Cork they had organised four committees. The foregoing gives a total amount of grants to forty-six local committees of £10,000. There were 250 sub-committees. Having enumerated the grants they had given, the committee made the following statement:—"Your committee consider that during the ensuing six weeks it will be necessary, if possible, to furnish grants to those local committees in the aggregate amounting to not less than £5600 per week. It is to be hoped, however, that before that time has elapsed relief works, both public and private, will have come into operation, which will, no doubt, greatly mitigate the demands upon the resources of your committee. Your committee have also to report to you that they have been enabled to make arrangements, by the aid of a Government steamer, for the distribution of meal among the inhabitants of the islands on the west coast of Ireland, and fifty tons of meal have been ordered for that purpose. Your committee have also taken steps to secure the services of three experienced gentlemen for the purpose of travelling in those parts of the country where local committees have been organised, for reporting to your committee on the working of those bodies and on the actual distress existing. Your committee hope that in a few days those inspections may have commenced. Your committee have addressed queries to the local committees, asking them to furnish a statement as to the number of labourers employed on public works and the wages they receive, as to the stock of potatoes remaining for food and for seed, as to the amount of the poor rates, and the amount of subscriptions towards the relief of distress from other sources than this fund. When your committee shall have received satisfactory answers to these inquiries they will be in a position to arrive at a more accurate estimate of the further relief which may be necessary. Your committee have, however, received information which leads them to believe that severe distress will exist in many parts of Ireland during the months of May and June next; and, taking into consideration the statements laid before you in this report, your committee would impress upon you the necessity for unremitting individual effort on the part of those who are in a position to help in order to raise funds sufficient to meet the emergency."

The total amount of the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund at the committee meeting last Tuesday was reported to be £37,000, and further grants of relief were then made, bringing up the expenditure to £13,580. The Dublin Mansion House Committee has also received considerable additional subscriptions. Other committees have been formed at Cork and elsewhere, and large individual donations are reported, amongst which is that of £250 from Lady Burdett-Coutts, in addition to £600 before given, for the fishermen of the Cape Clear islands.

Our illustration of the prevailing distress in Ireland is a sketch made by our Special Artist in the neighbourhood of Headford, in the county Galway, at a place called Balrubruck. The scene is that of a crowd, with threatening gestures and violent language, besetting a process-server, who is in the act of affixing a legal notice of ejection to the door of a poor tenant's cottage. He is protected by several of the military constabulary, under the orders of their commanding officer, and other soldiery are near at hand if required.

THE VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE CORPS.

An interesting and novel kind of ceremony took place in the City of London Guildhall on Wednesday week. It was the presentation of certificates to members of the ambulance classes lately under the charge of Surgeon Farris, Army Medical Department; Dr. Norton, 4th Middlesex Rifles; Surgeon Egan, 2nd Middlesex Rifles; Surgeon Daniels, 2nd Middlesex Artillery; and Surgeon Shepherd, Victoria Rifles. There was, at the same time, a display of their proficiency in the duties. The members of the four classes, 250 men, wearing the undress uniform of their various regiments, which comprised most of the principal metropolitan corps, were formed up in the hall on either side, while a guard of honour from the London Rifle Brigade occupied the back of the dais. The Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, Mr. Sheriff Bayley, Under-Sheriffs Crawford and Wragge, and attended by the usual civic officers, arrived at half-past seven, immediately after which the business was commenced by the drilling of Surgeon Shepherd's class. After going through the ordinary stretcher drill the company was re-formed, and a number of volunteers were laid upon the ground, bearing labels stating the fictitious wounds from which they were supposed to be suffering, comprising compound fractures and wounds of the upper and lower extremities from either lance, shell, or bullet. To each of these a stretcher party of four men were then marched, who, without loss of time, bandaged the unfortunate in the way possible on a field of battle, a rifle being in one case improvised as a splint for compound fractures of the leg. During this part of the drill Baroness Burdett-Coutts arrived, and her Ladyship was escorted round the hall by the Lord Mayor, the operations being explained by Surgeon Shepherd. At the conclusion of the inspection Surgeon-General Munro, C.B., the president of the Volunteer Ambulance Department, addressed the members of the ambulance corps, to express his opinion of their drill and of their efficiency in technical knowledge. He also referred to the work in the same direction done by the St. John's Ambulance Association. With the permission of Sir W. Muir, he intended holding a field-day at Aldershot in March or April, when they would have an opportunity of seeing a fully-equipped bearer-company at work. This drill had only been put on its trial in South Africa lately, and Sir Garnet Wolseley had reported most satisfactorily upon it. They now not only wanted a continuance of support in the classes, but pecuniary help to enable them to supply themselves with stretchers and other similar appliances that up to the present had been provided out of their own pockets. The certificates, to the number of a hundred and eighty-five, were presented by Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Her Ladyship in a few words expressed the pleasure she had experienced in performing a duty that would commend itself to the heart of every woman in the country. Amongst the Army Medical Staff present were Surgeons-Major Clarke and Don; Surgeon Farris, Captain Pringle, and Lieutenants McKay and Warren; whilst the volunteers were represented by Surgeons Shepherd (Victoria), Egan (South Middlesex), Platt (T.H.R.B.), Hill (38th Middlesex), Lydall (10th Middlesex), Fraser (19th Middlesex), Jackson 46th (Middlesex), and Milner (1st Surrey).

The head-quarters of the Volunteer Ambulance Corps are at the offices of the Army Medical Department, 6, Whitehall-yard, but it has no assistance from Government, and is very deserving of public support.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

CONTRACTILITY OF THE MUSCLES.

Professor E. A. Schäfer, in his third lecture, given on Tuesday week, Jan. 27, resumed his explanations and experimental illustrations of the contractility of muscles when subjected to stimuli. He began by remarking on the change of shape of stimulated muscles by alternate lengthening and shortening, and then described how Glisson, Swammerdam, and others endeavoured to ascertain whether contracted muscles diminish in volume. Their results, he said, were nullified through their not taking into account the varying condition of the blood-vessels and other tissues. The experiments of recent physiologists, and especially of Dr. Sharpey, appeared to prove that there is no diminution of volume; but Professor Schäfer, by a modification of Dr. Sharpey's apparatus, has demonstrated that there really is a very slight diminution in the volume of stimulated muscles, as was shown to a part of the audience. He then considered the effect of certain stimuli upon muscles, such as water, acids, alkalies, and salts. A weak saline solution preserves the vitality of muscles of a dead animal, while a strong one kills them; their vitality is also destroyed, under certain circumstances, by the addition or withdrawal of water. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to illustrations of the contraction of muscles subjected to the stimulus of an electric current; the results being shown by means of very elaborate apparatus, including some constructed by Mr. G. J. Romanes. The use of the rheocord, whereby the current may be diminished in power or carried away, was also explained.

RECENT CHEMICAL PROGRESS.

Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., on Thursday week, Jan. 29, gave the first of a course of eight lectures on Recent Chemical Progress. He began by referring to the two great methods of chemical advance:—1. The hypothesis that chemical actions are due to the motions of the molecules of which all bodies are composed; and, 2, to the fixed laws of the conservation of energy and the tendency to general dissipation. Berthelot's "Mécanique Chimique fondée sur la Thermochimie" was referred to as an important work, giving the values of the heat-formation of a large number of bodies—results which could only have been obtained by passing through five or six intermediate substances, all involving separate observation. As an experimental illustration, the Professor showed how common salt, the chloride of sodium, may be not only produced directly by burning sodium in chlorine, but also by forming hydrochloric acid; the caustic soda being neutralised by acid energy. The principle and construction of Siemens's regenerative furnace and its great value from its cleanliness and economy were pointed out. A description was then given of the methods adopted to use the new magneto-electric machines of the Institution for the production of very high temperatures. Hollow carbon tubes enclosed in lime crucibles are placed in the electric arc, and thus the temperature and other phenomena of gases and other bodies may be observed and studied. After referring to the facts of electrolysis, or decomposition, by means of the electric current, and to Faraday's discovery of the law of electro-decomposition, whereby the laws of chemical combination involved in the atomic theory were thoroughly confirmed, Professor Dewar showed that a powerful current equal to that of a fifty-cells Grove's battery, could be made to act electrolytically on water, without any apparent decomposition taking place, provided that the poles of the battery were not too small. This he attributed to the fact that the alternations in the direction of the current were about 300 times in a second, and that the thin layers of hydrogen and oxygen evolved were continually superposed on each other, with consequent combination; so that the apparent inertness of the current was, in fact, rapid decomposition and recombination. The current was really in continuous action, which was proved by means of the telephone and by the increased temperature of the liquid; and it was shown, by means of a large tuning-fork, that, with the same alternating currents, the mixed gases could be abundantly produced at the two poles the moment the current was made. The phenomena are really due to a kind of chemical interference. Finally, the Professor explained and illustrated how many substances, such as the oxides of nitrogen and chlorine, ozone, and the allotropic conditions of phosphorus and sulphur, are really formed with the production of cold, and not of heat. They are, moreover, remarkably unstable bodies, and easily subject to chemical transformation.

PROPORTIONS OF THE HUMAN FIGURE.

Mr. John Marshall, F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy at the Royal Academy, and author of the work entitled "Anatomy for Artists," gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, Jan. 30. He began by describing and criticising some of the various systems relating to the proportions of the human form, divided into four classes:—1. Systematic, founded on measurements of some part or parts of the body. After noticing an old complicated Indian work, and referring to the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, he specially commented on the rule attributed to the eminent Greek sculptor Polyclethus, who produced the "doryphorus" or "spear-bearer," a youthful figure with the proportions of a man, which received the name of "canon," as embodying a perfect representation of the ideal of the human form. He quoted also the remarks of Varro, Pliny, Quintilian, and others upon Polyclethus, including Vitruvius, to whom is attributed the fallacious maxim that the length of the stretched-out arms of a man is equal to his height. Allusions were also made to the works of Albert Dürer, Da Vinci, and the Italian, German, and modern French schools. 2. Non-systematic; practised by Michael Angelo, Raffaele, Reynolds, and Flaxman. 3. The Geometric, formed on theoretical ideas and geometric ratios or proportions outside the body, adopted more or less by Gibson, Story, Hay, and Zeising. 4. Anthropometrical: based on measurements only, and no system, propounded by Quetelet and numerous anatomists and ethnologists. After reviewing the imperfections, inconsistencies, and errors of the systematic methods when tested by nature and Greek works, Mr. Marshall described his own method, as a rule, not a system, founded on actual observation. By taking axis and limbs separately, not by counting axis and a defective lower limb, in one measure, as the height, and then supposing them to be divisible into heads, he proposed four factors of the rule:—(1.) Axis; 4 heads, each of 9 units, that is, 36 units. (2.) Position of sockets, of attachment of limbs to axis; 2 heads or 18 units apart; the shoulder, as 1 head 4 units; the hip, as 3 heads 4 units, from the vertex. (3.) Lengths of segments of the upper limb: arm-bone, 13 units; radius, 9 units; hand, 7½ units: equal to 29½ units. (4.) Lengths of segments of the lower limb: thigh-bone, 18 units; tibia, 14 units; foot, extended like the hand, 9 units: equal to 41 units. Having described these as the simple foundations of the rule, and explained and defended

their details, he showed their application in practice by reference to diagrams, and concluded by stating that he had proposed to supply a realistic standard to govern and control the idealistic creations of art. Mr. Marshall has published his "Rules of Proportion," illustrated by folio plates, three of the male and three of the female figure.

ORGANIC REMAINS IN THE COAL-MEASURES.

Professor T. Rupert Jones, F.R.S., in his third and concluding lecture on Coal, given on Saturday last, considered the fossil remains of plants and animals found in the Coal-Measures. Coal itself yields numerous ferns, lycopodaceous trees, and other vegetables, both when treated with acids or alkalies, and in naturally preserved though petrified conditions: as calcareous nodules near Halifax, as broken masses preserved in volcanic tufa at Burntisland, and as remains of a sigillarian forest under igneous rock, as in Arran. Some of these were illustrated by diagrams lent by Mr. Carruthers, who has elucidated their structures, showing them to belong to stems, leaves, and roots matted together, as in peat. The shales or old muds often abound with outstretched stems and leaves of ferns, &c., as if waterlogged, and drifted by a river into a lake. Other shales have beds of bivalve shells (Mussel-bands), once thought to be fresh-water mussels, but now known as *Antracosis*, &c., which (like the existing *Dreissena*) probably lived in brackish water; and some certainly were, as now, attached to floating wood. In some once hollow tree-stumps still standing erect in the strata Dr. Dawson found specimens of a land shell (*Pupa*), with small batrachians (*Dendroperon*), several Myriapods (*Xylobius*), and relics of insects. Insects are not very uncommon in the coal-shales, and belong to the beetle, cockroach, locust, mantis, mayfly, termite, and dragon-fly groups. Some scorpions and spiders are also present; minute crustaceans, mostly of brackish-water ponds, abound, together with some larger possibly marine forms. Truly marine animals, however, are confined to some occasional limestones low down in the coal-measures of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Shropshire, and South Wales, evidently representing the ocean's last real occupation of the region where the jungles and peat bogs of the coal period subsequently predominated in maritime swamps and alluvial plains. The persistence, incoming, or extinction of the several groups of animals and plants represented by fossils in the coal-measures were briefly noticed. In summing up the course, the Professor stated that the different kinds of fossil fuel, from peat to anthracite, graduate in their composition from that of wood to nearly pure carbon. Where vegetable matters of any kind have accumulated more rapidly than they have decayed they have been chemically changed, and hence their constituents, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, have been rearranged. (1.) Thin laminae of hydrocarbonaceous, often shiny, coal, with films of mineral charcoal (from sub-aerial rotting) occur where damp jungles prevailed. (2.) Layers of spores or of leaves in forests. (3.) Hydrocarbonaceous coals, nearly homogeneous, where swamp lakes and peat bogs predominated. Some coals having originally a large proportion of touchwood charcoal, and others that have been subjected to great pressure, are more or less "anthracitic." Natural distillation has often produced secondary hydrocarbons, as albertite, bitumen, petroleum, and naphtha. Finally, the Professor referred to the gradual obliteration of the great east-and-west ocean of the carboniferous limestone by crust movements and the accumulation of the millstone grit and coal measures. All these strata were bent and broken, folded into synclines and anticlines, then planed down, covered by other strata, and ultimately heaved again and brought within the reach of man's skill and labour, whereby his civilisation has been greatly advanced.

Mr. W. H. Preece on next Friday evening, the 13th inst., will give a discourse on Wheatstone's Telegraphic Achievements; on Saturday, the 14th, Professor E. Pauer will lecture on John Sebastian Bach, with musical illustrations.

FESTIVITIES AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The Lady Mayoress (Lady Truscott) gave on the 29th ult. the second of the fancy-dress balls at the Mansion House, to which she had issued invitations, and, in spite of the weather and the fog, nearly 800 guests were present. The rule as to fancy dress was inexorable, even Court costumes and uniforms being excluded for the sake of making the ball essentially picturesque. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, with the members of their family, preceded by the Sword and Mace Bearers and the City Marshal, received the guests on their arrival in the saloon. As each guest passed them, the name and assumed character were announced by the master of the ceremonies. There was a great variety of interesting and excellent costumes. The Lady Mayoress appeared as Marie Leczinski, the consort of Louis XV. of France; her daughter, Mrs. H. Crawford, as her Lady-in-Waiting; Mrs. James Truscott as the Lady Betty Noel, from "Clancarty" and Mrs. Dexter as a Spanish lady. The Lord Mayor was, as regards fancy dress—and purposely so—the solitary exception, his Lordship wearing the splendid robes and jewels of the Chief Magistrate of the City. All the stewards wore the dresses of knaves of the different suits of cards, and they included Messrs. James, George, and Henry Truscott, sons of the Lord Mayor; Under-Sheriffs Crawford and Wragge, Mr. Edgar Baylis, Mr. George Martin, Mr. Frank Newton, and Mr. W. J. Soulsby. Dancing commenced about ten o'clock to the excellent music of Sibold's City of London band, and was kept up with vigour until midnight, when supper was served in the old ball-room. Afterwards dancing was resumed and continued very far into the morning. Altogether, the entertainment was a great success.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the members of the Stationers' Company, of which the Lord Mayor is Master, at dinner at the Mansion House on Tuesday. They will entertain the Courts of the Haberdashers' and Vinters' Company and the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs' Committee on Feb. 9; the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England, and the leading bankers and merchants on Feb. 25; the members of the Savage Club on March 6; and the Masters of the City Companies on March 10. The Lady Mayoress held an afternoon reception on Tuesday, and will hold another on the 17th. There will be a concert by the pupils of the Royal Normal College for the Blind on the 18th, and private theatricals on March 2; to the dress rehearsal of which, on the previous day, the children of the Freeman's Orphan Asylum will be invited. On the 6th the Lord Mayor distributes prizes to some hundreds of boys and girls of the London Schools' Swimming Society; on the 12th there will be a meeting in aid of St. Mark's Hospital; on the 13th Lord Derby, Dean Stanley, and others will attend a Conference as to the Lord Lawrence memorial; and on the 20th a public meeting of the Christain Evidence Society will be held.

The salmon-fishing opened generally on Monday in the salmon districts of England and Wales.

Mr. George Smith, of Coalville, has in the press an illustrated work, entitled "Our Gipsies and their Children," which treats this subject under various aspects. Among others, Mr. Smith suggests means for the improvement of the gipsies.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi, its gold medal was voted to Mr. William P. Cubitt, jun., in acknowledgment of his brave conduct in plunging into the sea from the Bacton life-boat, in the midst of a heavy surf, after the upsetting of that boat, and cutting a rope which had entangled her rudder. By this means she was released from a most perilous position, and enabled to reach the shore in safety with those on board her. Rewards amounting to £125 were granted to the crews of different life-boats for services performed during the past month. The Ramsgate life-boat, in conjunction with the harbour steamer, had saved the crew of six men from the brigantine Black Diamond, of Guernsey, which was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands. The Caister, Newquay, and Redcar life-boats had also rendered assistance to vessels in distress. Rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coast. Payments amounting to £1900 were likewise made on the numerous life-boat establishments of the institution.

Amongst the contributions recently received were £900 from Mr. and Mrs. T. Jones Gibb, to defray the cost of a life-boat establishment; and £1150 from the Civil Service Life-Boat Fund, per Chas. Dibdin, Esq., F.R.G.S., being £1000 for the endowment of the "Civil Service No. 1" life-boat, and £150 in aid of the general support of their three life-boats. The late Hon. Mrs. Broadhurst had left the institution a legacy of £300; Mrs. Peck, of Plymouth, £250; William Bagley, Esq., of Leicester, £300; and Miss Webb, of Brighton, £50.

Reports were read from the district inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

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Copies printed on thin paper may be sent to the Colonies and Foreign Countries at half the rates stated above; but their use is not recommended, the appearance of the Engravings being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

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EPSS'S NEW MILLS.—"Building News" says:—"These extensive premises have a total frontage to Holland-street, Blackfriars, of about 320 feet. The height from the semi-basement floor to the parapets varies from 60 feet to 72 feet, while the clock-tower stands about 110 feet above road-level, the whole forming an imposing building, whether viewed from the river Thames or the bustling thoroughfare. The total area of the various floors, &c., amounts to nearly two acres, while the area of glass in the windows is about 11,000 feet."

EPSS'S COCOA.—"The Civil Service Gazette" says:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epss has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood, and a properly nourished frame."

EPSS'S COCOA.—"All the Year Round" says:—"Having now disposed of fancy chocolates, let us stroll to Holland-street, Blackfriars, to Epss's cocoa manufactory, where may be studied the making of cocoa on a stupendous scale, giving a just idea of the value of these articles, not as luxuries, but as actual food."

EPSS'S COCOA.—"Morning Post" says:—"It forms the new mills and works of Messrs. James Epss and Co., the proprietors of the well-known homeopathic cocoa bearing their name. Some half century ago Mr. James Epss, the chemist, and founder of the firm, took advantage of the removal of the prohibitive cocoa duties to introduce prepared cocoa as a nutritive and cheap addition to our food supply. The demand for this form of cocoa has increased year by year until the annual consumption reaches many millions of pounds. Messrs. Epss's large existing works proving too small, the new works in Holland-street have been built on a vast scale, to meet the requirements of an ever-increasing consumption."

EPSS'S COCOA.—"Land and Water" says:—"Through the kindness of Messrs. Epss I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and, being interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the cacao and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epss to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage might be of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"

EPSS'S COCOA.—"Court Journal" says:—"In a climate so varying and trying as our own, to maintain sound and uniform health, our daily diet cannot be too carefully and attentively studied. Advancing science and recent discoveries have within the last few years been instrumental in adding several most valuable additions to our comparatively short list of dietetic foods. Foremost amongst these should be ranged cocoa, which, although known here several centuries previously, only came into general use within the last forty years. One of the first to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our table was Mr. James Epss, whose 'Prepared Cocoa' has gained such just repute for its excellent and nutritious character. Prepared originally on homeopathic principles, in a soluble and convenient form, and easy of digestion, it met a public demand, speedily became popular, until now Messrs. Epss produce some five millions of pounds of their cocoa a year, and their manufactory is the largest of its kind in this country."

EPSS'S COCOA.—"Cassell's Household Guide" says:—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epss and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in Holland-street, Blackfriars, London."

EPSS'S COCOA.—"The Tablet" says:—"This, at all events, is now generally admitted on behalf of cocoa—that it not only stimulates, but nourishes far more than any drink of its kind. It contributes to the wasted tissues in its 'heat-forming' and 'animal combustion' in its 'heat-giving' properties. In the well-known 'Homeopathic Cocoa' prepared by James Epss and Co., these qualities are carefully preserved and rendered palatable, soluble, and easy of digestion. For this reason 'Epss's Cocoa' has a deserved reputation, and its popularity, with its consumption, is steadily increasing."

EPSS'S COCOA.—"John Bull" says:—"The luxuries of the last generation have in many cases become the daily necessities of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa year by year in exact proportion to the increased facilities for its manufacture. An idea of the vast extent of this industry may be gained from the fact that one firm alone—that of Messrs. Epss and Co.—now sell some five millions of pounds annually."

EPSS'S COCOA.—"United Service Gazette" says:—"Cocoa, properly prepared, has proved not only an acceptable addition to our ordinary breakfast beverages, but a welcome substitute when tea or coffee are, from choice or necessity, tabooed; and Messrs. Epss's appears to have been the particular form of Cocoa best adapted to meet both requirements."

EPSS'S COCOA.—"Christian World" says:—"If I am to take cocoa," said I, "I must know what it is made of; I must examine the process; I must dive into the mystery of its manufacture; I must see and judge for myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed." With this view I made my way to the manufactory of James Epss and Co., in Holland-street, Blackfriars."

EPSS'S COCOA.—"Morning Advertiser" says:—"In the middle of the seventeenth century an announcement appeared in one of the few journals of that period to the effect that 'out of Bishopsgate-street, at a Frenchman's house, is an excellent West India drink called chocolate, to be sold at reasonable rates.' This is the first record we have of the introduction of cocoa into England. For a time it flourished as a fashionable drink, and then, like all fashions, subsided. Nearly two centuries after, in 1822, the duties, which had been prohibitive, were greatly reduced, and one of the first to take advantage of re-establishing the popularity of cocoa was Messrs. Epss and Co., the Homeopathic Chemists. Under the name of 'Prepared Cocoa,' they introduced a soluble and convenient preparation, which required no boiling, and was palatable and highly nutritious."

EPSS'S COCOA.—"Family Herald" says:—"The best makers—such as Messrs. Epss—sell a pure preparation."

EPSS'S COCOA.—"Naval and Military Gazette" says:—"The nutritive qualities of cocoa over either those of tea or coffee are now so generally acknowledged that the steady increase shown by official statistics in its consumption during recent years cannot be a matter of surprise. One of the first firms to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our breakfast table was Messrs. Epss and Co., whose name since 1829 has been so continuously before the public, and whose Homeopathic Cocoa is so familiar in our homes, the proverbial 'household words.' Those whose business it has been to watch at Messrs. Epss's works the elaborate and complex processes, and to note the care and labour bestowed before the crude cocoa bean is considered ready for consumption, cannot but admit that the popularity of Epss's productions have secured it fully deserved."

EPSS'S COCOA.—"News of the World" says:—"Cocoa possesses qualities claimed neither for tea or coffee, and in no form before the public are those qualities more carefully preserved than in the 'grateful and comforting' preparation known as 'Epss's Cocoa.'"

EPSS'S COCOA.—"Church Review" says:—"Although we cannot yet boast of a free breakfast table, still the active legislation in furtherance of that object during the last half century leaves us much to be thankful for. A striking instance of the general good resulting from the removal of heavy impost duties upon a favourite article of food is the marvellous increase in the consumption of cocoa since 1823, up to which period an almost prohibitive duty was levied. In 1830 the total amount consumed in this country was less than half a million pounds yearly. At the present time one firm alone, that of Messrs. James Epss and Co., the Homeopathic Chemists, sell annually nearly five million pounds."

EPSS'S COCOA.—"Sunday Times" says:—"Messrs. James Epss and Co. were among the first to popularise cocoa, and their reputation it first gained some forty years ago."

EPSS'S COCOA.—"Civilian" says:—"In the seventeenth century, before either tea or coffee had found their way into the English markets, chocolate was a favourite beverage with the luxurious classes at that period; it then fetched an almost fabulous price per pound. To-day, when modern science and enterprise have placed it within the reach of every class, cocoa is not only still regarded as a palatable and refreshing drink, but is valued for its nutritive and dietetic qualities. One of the first, we believe, who may be credited with introducing cocoa in its present form is Mr. James Epss."

EPSS'S COCOA.—"Weekly Register" says:—"The following interesting letter, addressed to Messrs. James Epss and Co., has come into our hands:—'Gentlemen,—Five years and a half ago I bought in Cape Town a case of your cocoa, and started with my family for this country. During five months' travelling we experienced scorching heat, biting cold, floods of rains, and frightful draughts; in fact, we passed through all possible atmospheric changes. Almost daily we used for breakfast your cocoa, and since our settlement here we did the same. I can truly say that until a few days ago we finished the last of the 420 packets contained in the case. I have now much pleasure in stating your satisfaction that we have not only found your cocoa most grateful and comforting for old and young, but also that the last packet was just as good and sound as the first, and after so many years' keeping, whilst the products of other makers showed extreme decay after a few months only. In making this statement I solely have in view to render full justice to those who deserve it, now that so many adulterations of food are sent out to the Colonies by unprincipled firms. You are at full liberty to make use of the above statement, requesting only not to publish my name.—Estate Boschdal, near Rustenburg, Transvaal.'"

EPSS'S COCOA.—"Bell's Life" says:—"This is in great measure due to Mr. James Epss, the homeopathic chemist and founder of the firm bearing his name, who introduced upwards of half a century ago a finely prepared form of Cocoa in lieu of the rough and coarse compounds then before the public."

EPSS'S COCOA.—"Mining World" says:—"The preparation of pure and nutritious articles of diet is, in point of philanthropy, a noble work. The wear and tear upon brain and muscle in this age is growing more and more intense, so that without some compensating influence the mind would be hopelessly collapsed in individuals and nations decay collectively. Fresh air and more wholesome and nutritious diet must be had at any price. Both food and drink need great improvement. A few chemists have done great public service in this respect. Mr. James Epss, in the preparation of Cocoa in its various forms, has done more, perhaps, than any other person to supply the tables of even the poorest with a most agreeable and wholesome article of diet."

EPSS'S COCOA.—"Grocers' Journal" in a leading article regretting that grocers' assistants do not sufficiently seek to sell only the best paying goods, says:—"A lady enters a shop and says (to whomsoever may be behind the counter), 'I want some cocoa, if you please.' The usual reply is 'Yes, mamam, will you have Epss's? It is the best we keep.' The customer naturally says 'Yes.' Then she asks for mustard. The same eagerness is manifested to sell the thing most convenient (but not the best paying)."

EPSS'S COCOA.—"Magnet" says:—"Messrs. Epss have been foremost in adopting every improvement experience has taught in its preparation, and they rank deservedly high amongst those who have provided longest and who provide best towards our vast food supply."

EPSS'S COCOA.—"Fountain" says:—"Having witnessed the manufacture of their cocoa, it is to me a source of satisfaction to be able to speak of it in terms of unqualified commendation, so far as care and cleanliness in its preparation are concerned. I have a conviction that men who devote time and thought to the manufacture of pure and wholesome articles of food, and who sell those articles at a reasonable price, are public benefactors. So far as the motive which prompts their action is concerned, their work may be merely commercial; but, viewed as to its results, there is surely something of the philanthropic in it. In the very front rank of those who are thus benefiting the world to-day stand James Epss and Co."

EPSS'S COCOA.—"Weekly Times" says:—"In wandering over the two acres of floors, one is struck with the simplicity but completeness of the arrangements, the regard for absolute cleanliness, and substitution of machinery for hand labour wherever it can be effected, the frankness with which the various processes are explained and shown, and the minute care displayed in preparing the cocoa from its native state to its final form in the neat, drab, Quaker-like looking packages."

EPSS'S COCOA.—"Builders' Reporter" says:—"We have seen the process employed by Messrs. James Epss and Co. in the manufacture of their cocoa, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is far superior to the preparation of cocoa in the market, and that it is perfectly pure. Indeed, the demand for it has increased to such an extent that, envious as are the premises of the firm in the Euston-road, they are by no means large enough to produce the quantity required. The consequence has been that Messrs. Epss and Co. have erected, upon the site formerly occupied by the Falcon Glass Works, in Holland-street, Blackfriars, close to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway station, one of the finest and most striking pile of buildings in the metropolis, where the whole process of cocoa manufacture will in future be carried on."

EPSS'S COCOA.—"Joint Stock Companies' Journal" says:—"It is said of Cardinal Richelieu that, suffering from marasmus, or a general wasting away of the body, he cured himself by drinking chocolate. There are, however, many instances of health recovered through the use of chocolate, or rather cocoa, as a beverage. It is an admitted fact that those who indulge in excess find their vigour restored by using cocoa; and animals, such as pigs, goats, and horses, which are fed even on the spoiled berries grow fat and healthy. These facts are not strange when cocoa is admitted by the medical faculty to be excellent in all diseases of general weakness, mucus, low spirits, and in hypochondriacal complaints and nervous diseases. Cocoa is an economical drink, both in price and in amount of nutrition; and its use should be extended amongst the labouring and the poor generally. The rich use cocoa extensively, and fully appreciate it; and the strangest thing is that the poor do not generally follow their example. The most celebrated and successful chemist who has turned his attention to the preparation of cocoa is Mr. James Epss, of London. Having the most perfect machinery and premises for the preparation of the various forms of cocoa, wholesale, this manufacturer is enabled to lead the markets of the world as regards both prices and quality."

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MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The production of the English version of "Lohengrin" by the Carl Rosa Opera Company—announced for Thursday week—was suddenly postponed to this (Saturday) evening. The performances of last week, therefore—after that of "The Lily of Killarney" on Tuesday (already noticed)—call for no comment, having consisted of repetitions of operas recently given. This week's announcements were also repetitions, with the exception just specified.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The resumption of the Saturday afternoon concerts, with the twelfth performance of the twenty-fourth series, has already been briefly announced. The programme of last Saturday's concert was rendered special by being made commemorative of the birthday of Schubert, who was born on Jan. 31, 1797. His death took place in 1828; and within that comparatively brief interval he produced a multitude of works, vocal and instrumental—many of them left in manuscript at his death, some of these having first been produced at Crystal Palace concerts. Last Saturday's programme opened with the introduction and first "Allegro" from his earliest symphony, produced in 1813, and full of that genial charm and melodic beauty which are characteristic of all Schubert's music; his later compositions of course evidencing that more matured power which comes only with increase of years. It was highly interesting to contrast the movement now referred to with his grand symphony in C—the ninth, and last and greatest of the series—which was given (entire) at the close of the concert. This truly magnificent work has been often performed at the Crystal Palace concerts, the piece before alluded to having been heard for the first time in England on Saturday.

The other instrumental items in the programme consisted of the "Entr'actes," the vocal romance, the "Shepherd Melody" (encored), and the "Air de Ballet," from the exquisite incidental music which Schubert composed for the dull and now forgotten drama of "Rosamunde." These were first given in this country at Crystal Palace concerts, and have already been more than once noticed by us. The orchestral performances on Saturday were quite up to the usual high standard of these concerts.

The vocal romance from "Rosamunde" was expressively sung by Miss Lillian Bailey, as were the lieder "Du bist die Ruh" and "Lachen und Weinen;" Mr. Henschel having rendered with much success the songs "Memnon," "Geheimes," and "The Erl-King." The singer just named accompanied Miss Bailey in her two lieder, and was accompanied in "The Erl-King" by Mr. T. Frantzen. "Memnon" and "Geheimes" were given with orchestral accompaniments, skilfully arranged by Herr Brahms.

Mr. Manns met with the usual enthusiastic reception on his appearance at the conductor's desk.

The Triennial Handel Festival is to be held on June 18, 21, 23, and 25.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.

Last week's concert again included the co-operation of Mr. Sims Reeves, who produced the usual effect in his delivery of Bishop's scene, "The Pilgrim of Love" and Dibdin's "Tom Bowling," the latter encored and replaced by "Come into the garden, Maud." The second part of the programme consisted entirely of old English songs, ballads, and glees, in which, besides the artist just named, Misses Mary Davies, M. McKenzie, and Ambler, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. A. Moore, and the members of the London Vocal Union were heard, as also in the miscellaneous selection which formed the first part of the concert; a special feature in this having been the fine singing of Madame Trebelli. Madame Frickenhaus contributed some brilliant pianoforte solos.

This week's concert comprised a selection of operatic songs, ballads, and choruses; the programme having again included the name of Madame Trebelli, together with those of most of the artists above mentioned.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

This week's Monday Popular Concert brought forward, for the first time here, Brahms's new sonata for pianoforte and violin (op. 78). The work has recently attracted much attention in Germany as being one of the latest important productions of a composer who occupies a foremost position in that country. The sonata consists of three movements—"Vivace non troppo," in G major; "Adagio," in E flat; and "Allegro molto," in G minor and major. The pervading style is that of dreamy idealism; the second and third movements being, perhaps, the most sustained in interest. It is written in thoroughly concertante style, with a pretty equal distribution of elaborate passages between the two instruments. It will, no doubt, be soon heard again. To say that it was performed on Monday by Madame Norman-Néruda and Dr. Hans von Bülow sufficiently implies that it was worthily rendered. The gentleman just named played, as his solo, Beethoven's pianoforte variations in F (op. 34), and, after the encore, the "scherzo" from the same composer's great sonata in B flat (op. 106). Cherubini's string quartet in E flat, Mozart's pianoforte quartet in G minor, and vocal solos contributed by Mr. B. McGuckin, accompanied by Mr. Zerbini, completed an interesting programme.

The programme of the opening concert of the sixty-eighth season of the Philharmonic Society—on Thursday last—began with Mr. W. Macfarren's manuscript overture, "Hero and Leander," and closed with the "Frühlings" overture of the late Hermann Goetz; each for the first time here. The symphony was Beethoven's No. 7 (in A); and there were two concertos, that by Signor Piatti for the violoncello executed by himself, and Schumann's in A minor, with Madame Montigny-Rémaray as pianist. Miss Robertson was announced as the vocalist. Of the performances we must speak next week.

Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" was announced for performance by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) evening, with Mrs. Osgood, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley as principal vocalists.

The next concert of the ninth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society—directed by Mr. Barnby—will take place on Wednesday evening, when Handel's "Messiah" will be performed, with Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. B. Lane, and Signor Poli as principal vocalists.

Mr. Henry Leslie's choir will begin a new series of concerts (the twenty-fifth and last season) on Thursday evening next, at St. James's Hall, as before, the remaining three concerts taking place on March 5, May 7, and June 2. A special concert was given by the choir last Thursday evening at the Townhall, Shoreditch, on behalf of the St. Paul's (Haggerstone) Mission Fund.

The death has recently been recorded of Mr. James Coward, for many years organist at the Crystal Palace. He was a very skilful performer, both as an accompanist and as a solo player, and had also distinguished himself by various successful vocal compositions.

Mr. Kuhe's annual Brighton Festival is to open on Feb. 17. The performances will include Mendelssohn's "Hymn of

Praise," a new Biblical Pastoral, "The First Christmas Morn," by Mr. Henry Leslie, conducted by himself; Rossini's "Moses in Egypt," Sir M. Costa's "Naaman," conducted by the composer, Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "Prodigal Son," Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," "The Messiah," and other important works.

Major-General Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B., has consented to preside at the 142nd anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians of Great Britain, at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, March 17.

Lady Goldsmid has presented a scholarship to the Royal Academy of Music, to be competed for by female pianists who have already been studying two years in the institution, and to enable the successful candidate to continue her education free of cost; this being the third scholarship given by her ladyship in addition to the one bequeathed by the late Sir Francis Goldsmid. Mrs. Meadows White (formerly Alice Mary Smith, under which name her orchestral and vocal compositions have been produced) has made a donation of £50 to the funds of the same excellent establishment, in testimony of its valuable services in the interest of musical art.

THEATRES.

We have already described the renovation of the interior of the Haymarket, including the abolition of the old familiar pit. The effect of the alterations is very magnificent, and shows the spirit in which it is the intention of the management to conduct the business of the theatre. The high-handed measure which they have adopted indicates the scale of expense which Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft are willing to undertake to carry out the purpose that they have conceived. This is a good sign to commence with, and evinces the possession of ideas on the part of the management which must assuredly lead to the happiest result. Nevertheless, they must expect to meet with opposition in regard to that part of their plan which makes the pit the costliest portion of the auditorium. Nor were the audience slow to utter objections to the new arrangements, which Mr. Bancroft had to answer. He had much reason on his side, and the evidence of much experience. The history of "the Little Theatre" is not very encouraging. That it has not made the fortune of its managers is due to the fact that the old arrangement of prices has not proved remunerative. With the increased expense determined on by the new management it is evident that some new means of profit must be experimentalised. The attempt has been made, and its policy debated between the manager and an overflowing house. Lord Lytton's play of "Money" offers opportunity for both scenic and artistic display, and with it the most important part of the business of the evening is identified. Does the play receive any increased force and meaning in its performance? Memory, of course, at once reverted to the original cast, which was one of the most effective in our recollection. Attention was paid to the new representatives of the old characters, but the verdict could scarcely be said to be in favour of their claims. Surrounded by scenery and accessories of the most gorgeous kind, the performer could scarcely make sufficient head to establish his pre-eminence; and certainly a general mastery of the interest was not attained. Yet the cast was the most powerful the company could supply. Mr. H. B. Conway as Evelyn, Miss Marion Terry as Clara Douglas, Mrs. Bancroft as Lady Franklin, Mr. Arthur Cecil in Graves, Mr. Bancroft as Sir Frederick Blount, Mr. Kemble as Stout, Mr. Forbes Robertson as Lord Glossmore, Mr. C. Brookfield as Mr. Sharp, Mr. Archer as Dudley Smooth, and Mr. E. J. Odell as Sir John Vesey, can scarcely be matched, and yet we found ourselves involuntarily criticising them with asperity. We are inclined to charge much of this upon the gloomy weather, and the intense fog in which no one could breathe freely. The excitement of a first night with such a serious obstacle to contend against naturally led to some violence, and produced some exaggeration. Nevertheless the predominant feeling was pride in the possession of so handsome a house for the home of comedy; and, after all, a sentiment of gratitude to the management for the much that they had realised, and the more impliedly promised in the future, when it and the public shall have understood one another better. The speculation, under any circumstances, ought to prove a great success.

The new piece at the Vaudeville scarcely justifies the public expectation. The name of Mr. F. C. Burnand promised a new drama distinguished for popular elements, and that of the theatre a prolonged prosperity. The new comedy is entitled "Ourselves," and is partly indebted to the "Moi" of Eugène Labiche and Edouard Martin for many suggestions. There is some elaborate work in its structure, incidents, and characters, and more than one of the latter are adapted to the aptitudes of special artistes, who do their best to realise the peculiarities of the individual rôles. The great fault of the piece is the want of direct interest in the leading parts. In many respects they are well acted. Mr. Howe, Mr. Thomas Thorne, and Mr. David James, are excellent in various ways. We should rejoice to learn that on subsequent evenings, owing to more complete rehearsals, the public had better reason to be satisfied with the whole as they were on the first with parts. The work, in fact, has merits which ought to secure its final success.

At the Park on Monday "The Courier of the Czar," originally produced at the Standard, was revived and well received. As a piece of action, it is well calculated for popularity.

The treasurer of the Middle Temple, Mr. Clement Milward, Q.C., entertained a brilliant gathering on Monday night in the hall. Recalling the fact that here Shakspeare himself first read his sprightly comedy of "Twelfth Night; or, What You Will," on the Feast of Candlemas in 1601, with Queen Bess to grace the occasion, the treasurer for this year thought nothing could be more fitting than that Mr. S. Brandram should be got to recite the play on the anniversary of that event where it was first heard of, and this commemorative entertainment was attended by a most distinguished company. Amongst the audience were the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bute, Earl and Countess Cairns, Lord and Lady Chelmsford, Mr. Lowe, M.P., Mr. Childers, M.P., the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Dean Stanley, Dr. Vaughan (Master of the Temple), Mr. Dodson, M.P., Sir Henry Holland, M.P., and a considerable number of the Benchers and other eminent members of the Inn. Ladies in considerable numbers being present, the stately old hall, which stands almost untouched since Shakspeare's day, can hardly ever have presented a gayer scene. The entertainment was in every way worthy of the occasion and the audience. Mr. Brandram kept the attention unflagged till the close. The songs incidental to the comedy were well rendered by Miss de Fonblanque and Mr. Coates, the choir of the Temple Church giving efficient assistance afterwards in one or two glees.

At a recent meeting of the New Shakspeare Society—Mr. Tom Taylor in the chair—Mr. Edward Rose read a paper on "The Inconsistency of Time in Shakspeare's Plays" (suggested by Professor Wilson's notes on "Othello" and by Mr.

P. A. Daniel's "Time Analysis of Shakspeare's Plays"), of which the following is a synopsis. 1. There is throughout Shakspeare's plays a system of *double* (or *inconsistent*) time. The scenes are so linked together that the action is continuous, compressed into a few consecutive days, almost without a break; yet, in all the Tragedies and Histories, the story evidently covers months or years of time. 2. This system combines the advantages of the *classic* unity of time with those of the *romantic* freedom in its treatment, and avoids the great drawbacks of both. It combines rapidity of action and sustained interest with probability, lifelikeness, and historic breadth of time. 3. Examples: The time in "Richard III.," fully analysed; and the continuous time-connection, from scene to scene, of the series of plays from "Richard II." to "Richard III." (eighty-seven years: 1398—1485). 4. Other dramatists have used this system, but less boldly and consistently. Others let time slip by—Shakspeare always marks its passage. 5. Shakspeare, singularly careful in the construction of his plays: unequalled as a practical dramatist. After the paper Mr. Taylor gave some account of his own method of constructing historical plays; and Mr. Hetherington pointed out that it was useful to take into consideration, besides the apparent "long" and "short" time of a play, a third time—that actually occupied in its representation. Notes on the time of "Romeo and Juliet" and of "Julius Cæsar," by Messrs. Rolfe and Linde, were also read.

LIVERPOOL ELECTION SKETCHES.

The contest for the Parliamentary representation of Liverpool, between Lord Ramsay, son of the Earl of Dalhousie, the Liberal candidate, and Mr. Edward Whitley, a local Conservative candidate, has excited great interest; and some of the lively scenes which have occurred at the ward meetings, and in other public assemblies, during the past fortnight or three weeks, form the subjects of two pages of Sketches engraved for this Number of our Journal. The Ward Meeting of Lord Ramsay's supporters, whereof a few incidents and figures are delineated on our front page, was held in a building called Hope Hall; the chairman was Dr. Gee, a medical practitioner of the town, whose portrait, seated in the chair, with the table before him, and a paper, water-bottle, and glass on the table, in customary form, occupies the centre of the page. At the railing in front of the chair, in the act of speaking to the assembled Liberal electors of the Ward, is Dr. Cummins, a member of the Irish Home-Rule party, who is now making the announcement that Lord Ramsay has sent a letter to some of that party intimating his readiness to vote in the House of Commons for an inquiry into the real meaning and extent of the demand for "Home Rule." Another speaking figure is that of a leading Dissenter, who has something to say about the Burials Bill. Lord Ramsay has been accompanied by his wife at most of these meetings, and they here appear together at the stair railing, in the attitude of bowing to acknowledge the hearty cheers with which they were greeted. Among the other figures on this page, that of Mr. William Simpson, a very energetic and somewhat eccentric local politician, who is well known in Liverpool for his "irrepressible" activity on different sides, appears at the lower left-hand corner. An ex-Town Councillor may also be recognised near the top of the page, beyond whom, in the right-hand upper corner, is a youth playing the concertina, by way of an "overture," before the regular proceedings began; this instrumental performance was also made the accompaniment of some election songs, and the meeting joined in chorus.

In the second page of Engravings we have the portraits of both the rival candidates, Mr. Whitley and Lord Ramsay, nearly at full length, the latter standing in front of a platform, with some friends seated at the back, amongst whom is Lady Ramsay. The next scene is that of Lord Ramsay and his wife in an open carriage, with a gentleman of his committee, driving through the street to a place of meeting, and stopping on the way to receive the loud salutations of the populace. The meeting of Welshmen at the Amphitheatre, on Saturday last, is another subject of illustration; it was addressed by Mr. John Roberts, M.P. for Flint, Mr. Davies, M.P. for Anglesey, and Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., as well as by Lord Ramsay. On the other hand, Mr. Whitley and the Conservative party held an open-air meeting at Edge-hill, near the upper end of the railway tunnel, at the corner of Wavertree-road, where a large number of the workpeople of the London and North-Western Railway congregated to hear their speeches. This scene is also represented in one of our Artist's Sketches.

The nomination of candidates took place on Tuesday at the Townhall, the Mayor of Liverpool presiding in due form. Mr. Whitley was nominated by Mr. A. B. Forwood, and seconded by Mr. Griffiths Thomas. Lord Ramsay was nominated twice—first, by Mr. R. D. Holt, and seconded by Mr. W. Oulton, president and vice-president of the "Nine Hundred" electoral delegates of their party; and, secondly, by Mr. S. B. Guion and Mr. D. Hughes. The two candidates left the Townhall amicably arm-in-arm, but drove off respectively to the Conservative and the Reform Clubs. In the afternoon Mr. Whitley and Lord Ramsay addressed a great meeting of workmen at the Huskisson Dock. There were other meetings in the evening; and letters from Lord Hartington and Mr. Gladstone were read at Lord Ramsay's meetings in favour of him as Liberal candidate. The polling was appointed for Friday (yesterday).

A soirée in connection with the Essex and Chelmsford Museum was held last week in the Shirehall, and was attended by about 600 persons. Sir H. I. Selwin-Ibbetson, M.P., presided, and gave an address.

Mr. Alderman Henry Davey (Mayor of Brighton) was entertained at a banquet at the Royal Pavilion on Tuesday night, the proceedings being presided over by Mr. Alderman Edward Martin and a large and influential party of guests. In the course of the evening his Worship was presented with a tea, coffee, and dinner service of plate, an illuminated address upon vellum, and a purse containing £275 in gold.

A neat cottage hospital, to accommodate about twenty patients, is about to be erected at Milnthorpe, near Kendal, in memory of the late John Kitching, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., who, after practising for many years at 61, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, London, retired to Milnthorpe, his native place, where he practised for thirty years, and died May 26, 1879, aged eighty-three years. The hospital is to be built by his daughter, Mrs. William Bindloss, and his sister, Mrs. Thompson Bindloss, as a memorial to him. The building will be a neat and commodious one, built with the limestone of the neighbourhood, and with freestone dressings, and, when completed, will form a nice compact block of building. The situation chosen is one of the finest in the neighbourhood; from the front elevation may be seen Morecambe Bay and some of the principal mountains in the Lake district. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Eli Cox, architect, Kendal, and the work is intended to be carried out immediately.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT BY THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty, having arrived at Buckingham Palace from Osborne on the previous day, proceeded in state on Thursday afternoon to open the Houses of Parliament. Ringing cheers greeted the Queen on her way to Westminster, and on her return, from the immense multitudes who lined the thoroughfares. The weather was bright and cheerful, the fog, which had so long hung over London, having lifted most opportunely.

The order of procession was as follows:—The regalia being first carried in a state carriage, under a proper escort, from the Lord Chamberlain's Office to the House of Lords, the Royal cortège quitted the Palace gates shortly before two o'clock. In the first carriage, drawn by six bay horses, were seated three Gentlemen Ushers and the Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard. The second carriage, also drawn by six bays, contained two Pages of Honour; the Groom in Waiting on the Queen; and Lieutenant-General Sir H. F. Ponsonby, K.C.B., Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse. A third and similar equipage was allotted to the Field Officer of Brigade in Waiting; Silver Stick; the Earl of Yarmouth, Comptroller of the Royal Household; and the Second Equerry in Waiting. In the fourth carriage were Lord Skelmersdale, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; Lieutenant-General Lord Alfred H. Paget, Clerk Marshal; Lord H. Thynne, M.P., Treasurer of the Royal Household; and the Lord in Waiting on the Queen. The Lady in Waiting to the Queen; the Lady in Waiting to Princess Beatrice; Earl Beauchamp, Lord Steward, and Gold Stick, occupied the fifth carriage. The sixth contained Mr. R. H. Collins, C.B., Comptroller of the Household to his Royal Highness Prince Leopold; the Earl of Bradford, Master of the Horse; and Prince Leopold. Lastly, the seventh carriage, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, was that of her Majesty the Queen; with whom proceeded Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Wellington, Mistress of the Robes. General Viscount Bridport attended the Queen, riding with the cortège. The postillions, grooms, coachmen, and pages wore state liveries of scarlet and gold.

The Royal procession, escorted by the Yeomen of the Guard and a detachment of the Household Cavalry, on quitting the front of Buckingham Palace, passed down the middle mall of St. James's Park, through the Horse Guards, to Whitehall, and thence to the entrance of the House of Peers, where her Majesty's arrival was heralded by a Royal salute of twenty-one guns.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Marlborough House at half-past one o'clock, and drove at a trot to the House of Lords, under escort; while the Duke of Edinburgh proceeded to Westminster from Clarence House, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught from Buckingham Palace.

After the ceremony, the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, attended by the great officers of state returned to Buckingham Palace, leaving Westminster at about three o'clock, followed by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to Marlborough House.

In anticipation of the presence of the large assemblage of spectators who lined the route of the procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster, strong barricades were erected at the points where the pressure was expected to be greatest. Opposite Whitehall barriers were placed across the greater part of the roadway, and again at the junction of the roads leading to Palace Yard, and especially in the Yard itself. It was not deemed necessary to take any additional measures beyond those afforded by the presence of the Household troops and the police in the Mall. All the Household troops at present quartered in London were on duty, under the chief command of Major-General Higginson, C.B., commanding the Home District, and assisted by the staff at the Horse Guards. The Foot Guards paraded in review order at their respective quarters at noon, and lined the Mall, Parliament-street, and Palace Yard, the bands being stationed at intervals along the route, and all being in position before one o'clock, with the large force of the Metropolitan Police which had been specially detailed for duty furnished from every division. The escorts of the Household Cavalry paraded with their bands at Buckingham Palace and Marlborough House, and accompanied her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales, and escorts were also furnished for other members of the Royal family who were present. All traffic was suspended in Parliament-street after half-past eleven till her Majesty's return, exception only being made in the case of the carriages of Peers and other privileged persons proceeding to the House.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

It is with much satisfaction that I again resort to the advice and assistance of my Parliament.

My relations with all the Powers continue to be friendly. The course of events since the prorogation of Parliament has tended to furnish additional security to the maintenance of European peace, on the principles laid down by the Treaty of Berlin. Much, however, still remains to be done to repair the disorder with which the late war has affected many parts of the Turkish Empire.

A Convention for the suppression of the Slave Trade has been concluded between my Government and that of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

At the close of your last Session I expressed my hope that the Treaty of Gundamak had happily terminated the war in Afghanistan. In conformity with its provisions, my Envoy, with his retinue, was honourably received and entertained by the Amir at Cabul. While engaged, however, in the exercise of their duty, he and those connected with the Embassy were treacherously attacked by overwhelming numbers, and, after an heroic defence, were almost all massacred. An outrage so intolerable called for condign chastisement, and my troops, which, pursuant to the stipulations of the Treaty, had either withdrawn or were withdrawing from the territories governed by the Amir, were ordered to retrace their steps. The skill exhibited in the rapid march upon Cabul, and in the advances upon the other lines of action, reflects the highest credit upon the officers and men of my British and native forces, whose bravery has shone with its wonted lustre in every collision with the enemy.

The abdication of the Amir and the unsettled condition of the country render the recall of my troops impossible for

the present; but the principle on which my Government has hitherto acted remains unchanged, and, while determined to make the frontiers of my Indian Empire strong, I desire to be in friendly relations alike with those who may rule in Afghanistan and with the people of that country.

My anticipations as to the early establishment of peace in South Africa have been fulfilled. The capture and deposition of the Zulu King, and the breaking up of the military organisation on which his dynasty was based, have relieved my possessions in that part of the world from a danger which has seriously impeded their advancement and consolidation. In Basutoland, a native outbreak of considerable importance has been effectually quelled by my Colonial forces; while the Transvaal has been freed from the depredations of a powerful Chief, who, having successfully resisted the former Government of the country, had persistently rejected our attempts at conciliation. I have reason to hope that the time is now approaching when an important advance may be made towards the establishment of a Union or Confederation under which the powers of self-government, already enjoyed by the inhabitants of the Cape Colony, may be extended to my subjects in other parts of South Africa.

Papers on these and other matters will be forthwith laid before you.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I have directed the Estimates of this year to be prepared and presented to you without delay.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The Commission which, at the close of the Session, I informed you I had issued to inquire into the causes of agricultural depression throughout the United Kingdom is pursuing its labours. In the meantime, the serious deficiency in the usual crops in some parts of Ireland has rendered necessary special precautions on the part of my Government to guard against the calamities with which those districts were threatened.

With this view, they have called upon the authorities charged with the duty of administering relief to make ample preparations for the distribution of food and fuel, should such a step become necessary, and they have also stimulated the employment of labour by advances on terms more liberal than those prescribed by the existing law.

I feel assured that you will give your sanction to the course which has been adopted where it may have exceeded the power intrusted by Parliament to the Executive Government.

A proposal will be submitted to you for providing the funds required for these exceptional advances on the security of the property administered by the Church Temporalities Commissioners.

I trust you will be able to resume the consideration of the Criminal Code, and of the improvement of the Law of Bankruptcy.

Bills will be laid before you for enlarging the powers of owners of Settled Land, for consolidating and amending the Lunacy Laws, and for simplifying the practice of Conveyancing.

I commend to you these and other measures which may be submitted for your consideration, and I trust that the blessing of the Almighty will attend and direct your labours.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Auden, Thomas, to be Surrogate for the Diocese of Lichfield.
Burney, E. M., Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Wolverhampton.
Grundy, George Frederick; Perpetual Curate of Bishopston.
Lowe, E. H., Vicar of Luton, Beds.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ely.
Lewis, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of Llanguanock, Carmarthenshire.
Mulleston, E.; Rector of Great Bookham, Surrey.
Moore, Henry Dawson; Vicar of Hornby, Bedale.
Morgan, Richard Herbert; Chaplain of H. M. Prison, Carmarthen.
Oates, Alfred; Vicar of Christ Church, Ware, Hertfordshire.
Purton, William; Incumbent of St. Clement's Church, Bournemouth.
Belton, Alfred; Perpetual Curate of Chap-le-Dale, Yorkshire.
Sinclair, W. M.; Vicar of St. Stephen's, Westminster.—*Guardian*.

The *York Herald* states that a movement has been inaugurated by the Lord Mayor of York, in conjunction with Sir William Worsley, Bart., and the Ven. Archdeacon Hey, to raise a fitting memorial in York Minster to the memory of Dr. Duncombe, the late Dean.

The Attorney-General will, on the part of the Charity Commissioners, take proceedings against the churchwardens of St. Vedast, Foster-lane, in the City, for having paid out of the parish charities moneys to proceed against the Rev. T. Pelham Dale, the Vicar, for various alleged illegal acts.

The Church of All Saints, Leeds, has received a gift of a painted window from the studio of Mr. W. G. Taylor, of Berners-street. It is erected in memory of Mr. Richard Lamb, by his widow and son—the subjects being "The Presentation in the Temple" and "Christ Disputing with the Doctors," with rich canopies and ornamental surroundings.

A congratulatory address, signed by nearly 500 members of the congregations of SS. Mark and Andrew, Surbiton, was presented on Saturday last to the Ven. Chas. Burney, M.A., Vicar, on his recent appointment to the Archdeaconry of Kingston-on-Thames. The address was illuminated on vellum, and handsomely bound in the form of a book.

A presentation, consisting of a chased silver tea and coffee service, was made to the Rev. C. A. Hulbert, jun., and Mrs. Hulbert on Saturday last at Staithwaite, near Huddersfield, by the parishioners and congregation. Mr. Hulbert has been Incumbent of that parish for nearly thirteen years, and is now Vicar of St. Stephen's, Leeds.

At the monthly meeting of the Christian Knowledge Society, held on Tuesday, about £500 was voted for colonial church purposes, and notices were given of a grant of £500 towards the cathedral church of Lahore, and of a grant of £1250, at the recommendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, for educational purposes amongst the Assyrian Christians, commonly called Nestorians.

The Church of All Souls, situated in Blackman-lane, Leeds, erected in memory of the late Dean Hook, who for twenty-two years was the Vicar of that town, was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury on Thursday week. The building, erected entirely of stone at a cost of nearly £20,000, from designs by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, was crowded in every part, amongst those present being Lord Hatherley, who laid the foundation-stone in 1872, Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Dr. Gott, Vicar of Leeds, and the Bishops of Ripon, Ely, Chichester, and Brechin. The special services in connection with the

consecration of the Hook Memorial Church were continued on Saturday and Sunday. The Archbishop of York gave a sermon on Saturday afternoon to a large congregation, chiefly composed of working men. The Bishop of Winchester preached on Sunday morning, and the Bishop of Hereford in the evening.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Lord Derby presided yesterday week at Manchester at the annual meeting of the County of Lancaster Rifle Association. He said their finances were not so satisfactory as might be desired. To some extent they had suffered from the cause that had affected every association which depended upon the voluntary assistance of individuals—he meant the general depression of industry—and perhaps from the reaction from enthusiasm to comparative apathy in reference to the movement. They had, however, a good reserve untouched, and were not in debt beyond £10.

Major Duncan, R.A., presented in the School Drill-Hall last Saturday the certificates which have been gained by members of the Eton College Rifle Volunteers, for proficiency in the practice of affording aid to the injured, classes for which, in connection with the St. John Ambulance Association, were held during the last half under the instruction of Surgeon-Major Baker, of the Guards.

The prize distribution of the 19th Middlesex took place last Saturday evening in Freemasons' Hall. Lieutenant-Colonel Oxley, the commanding officer of the corps, in his preliminary remarks, stated that the strength of the regiment was now 943, of whom 872 were efficient. Mrs. Oxley presented the prizes to the winners. The Colonel's Challenge Cup was taken by Private Breech, the Regimental Challenge Cup by Lieutenant Roberts, the Company Challenge Cup by H company (Captain Coish), the Volley Prize by E company, the Shooting Captains' Prize by Private Hamilton, the Three Star Badge by Sergeant Despatch, the Champion Badge by Lieutenant Roberts, the Company Drill Challenge Cup by H company, and the First Battalion Drill Prize by Sergeant Clewett. A ball closed the evening's entertainment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Fowell Buxton, commanding the 1st Administrative Battalion Tower Hamlets Rifles, presided at the annual distribution of prizes of that battalion, which was held at St. Mary's Schools, Whitechapel, last Saturday evening. The Colonel, in the course of a long address, alluded to the early formation of the Tower Hamlets Battalion, which had now attained its twentieth year, and was in a most satisfactory condition, the efficient numbering 851 and the proficient 48, while the amount of capitation grant earned was £1451. Corporal Williams, 3rd Corps, was awarded the badge of rifle and three stars as the best shot in the battalion.

The prizes won by the members of No. 1 company of the South Middlesex during the past year were presented to them on the 29th ult. in the Vestry-Hall, Chelsea, by Sir Charles Dilke, M.P. The hon. Baronet alluded to the healthy condition of the company, which last year returned seventy-five efficient, with sixteen marksmen, out of seventy-six enrolled. The chief winners were Private G. E. Ewen, Private M. L. Menpes, Corporal T. Pullman, Private R. Bird, Private E. Ewen, Captain Keen, Private Meakin, Sergeant Pullman (G.M.), Private R. A. Scott, Bugle-Major Matthews, Lieutenant H. Bird, Private Challen, Sergeant Bruce Smith, Sergeant Jay, and Private Ensoll.

The prizes of the 23rd Surrey were presented on the same day in the Drill-hall at Deptford by Mr. Edward Clarke. Lieutenant-Colonel Payne, the commanding officer, gave a most satisfactory account of the efficiency of the corps. The principal winners were Captain H. Sweeting, Corporal Butcher, Lieutenant Griffin, Captain Bissell, Captain Watson, Private Hurle, Corporal Brewer, Sergeant Brown, Sergeant-Major Lynch, and Corporal Jones.

The Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Devon, Lord Ebrington, Sir T. D. Acland, M.P., Sir J. Kennaway, M.P., and the Hon. Major Addington were among those who took part in the proceedings of the annual dinner of the County Volunteers' Association at Exeter on Friday. Amongst the other speakers was the Duke of Somerset, who responded to the toast of the association.

The Princess Mary (Duchess of Teck) has consented to distribute the prizes of the 49th Middlesex (Post-office) Rifles, of which the Duke of Teck is honorary colonel, at the Guildhall on the 21st inst.

The Duke of Edinburgh, in his capacity of inspector of naval reserves, will inspect the London brigade of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, commanded by Lord Ashley, at the latter end of the present month. The brigade now numbers five batteries, and is increasing in strength.

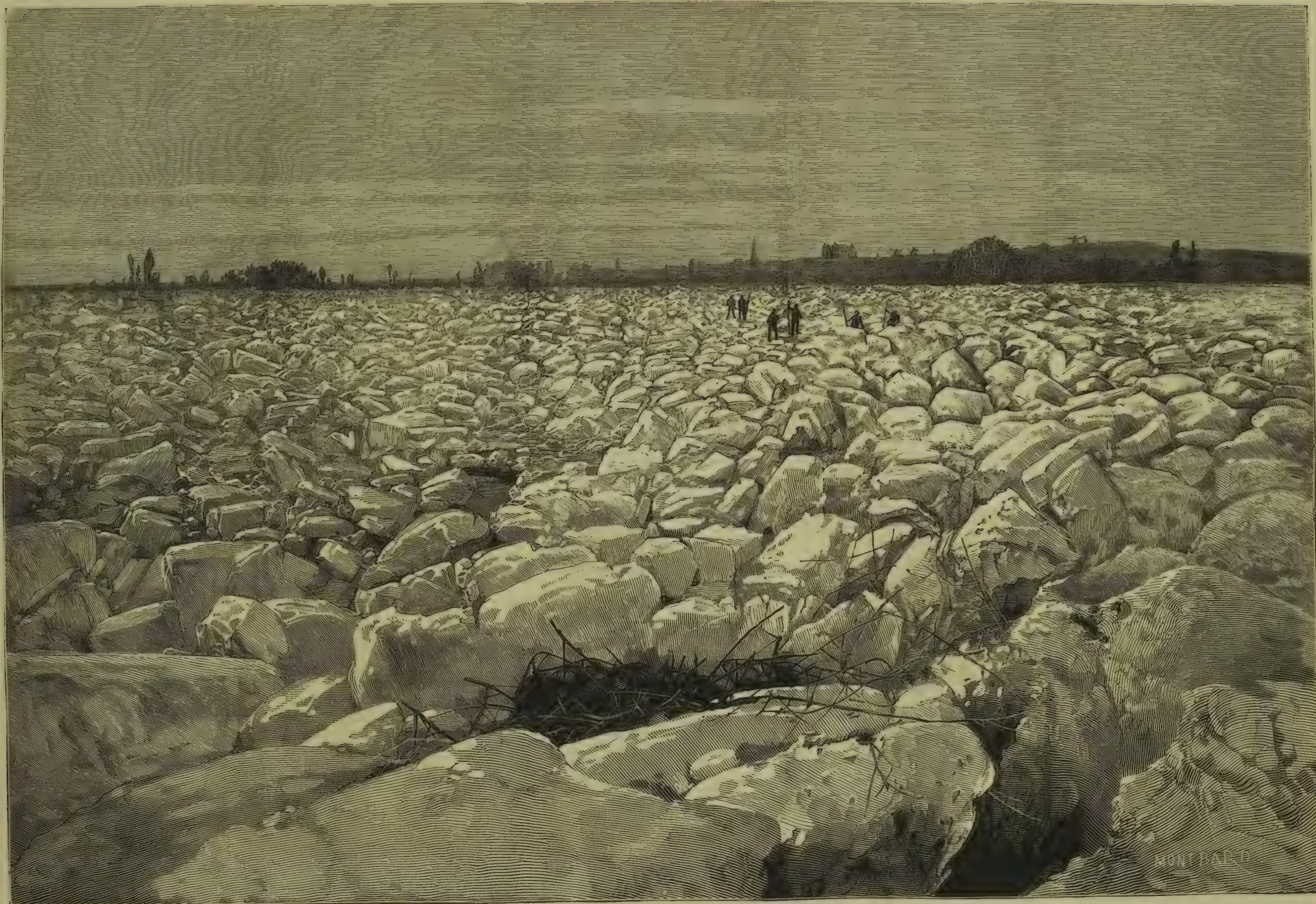
Lady Constance Stanley will distribute the shooting and drill prizes of the Queen's Westminster Rifles at Westminster Hall on the 14th inst.—Lieutenant-Colonel the Duke of Westminster, K.G., presiding.

At a meeting of the National Rifle Association on the 29th ult. Brighton was fixed upon as the most suitable site for the Easter Monday review. It is stated that most of the volunteer riflemen in London will attend.

A public meeting of the Spelling Reform Association was held in the theatre of the Society of Arts on the 29th ult. Dr. E. B. Tylor presided, and resolutions were passed commending the association to public support.

Last week satisfactory official trials were made of the fire-extinguishing appliances just completed at Hampton Court, by Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, for H.M. Office of Works. The machinery includes a pair of the makers' patent fixed steam fire-engines, with boiler specially adapted for quickly raising steam, and by means of a comprehensive system of hydrants, suitably distributed about the grounds, several powerful jets can be simultaneously played on any part of the palace where an outbreak may take place.

Judgment was on Tuesday delivered in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on an appeal from the Canadian Court of Queen's Bench in the case of "Lambdin v. the South-Eastern Railway Company of Canada." The Court decided that there would be no new trial, and that the judgment given for 7000 dols. should be affirmed.—In the Exchequer Division on Monday the action brought by Mr. Jacques, late manager of the London Tramways Company, to recover damages for wrongful dismissal, was brought to a conclusion, the jury finding for the plaintiff, and awarding £1000 damages. The Lord Chief Baron refused to stay execution, and said that the law should take its course, adding that he thoroughly agreed with the verdict.—Several cases of petty thefts and watch-snatching which occurred during the heavy fogs of Saturday and Sunday nights were brought before the magistrates of the metropolitan police courts on Monday, and small sentences were passed in the cases where convictions occurred. In two instances, however, in which watches had been stolen and violence used, the prisoners were remanded.



THE WINTER IN FRANCE: THE LOIRE AT SAUMUR.—SEE PAGE 142.



THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: RECONNOITRING.

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

There is no fresh news, to the hour of this writing, of the military and political situation in Afghanistan. It is still believed that a renewed attack on the position of General Sir F. Roberts at Cabul is being prepared by the direction of Mohamed Jan, who has been joined at Ghuzni by the late Afghan Governor of Jellalabad; but the rumour that Ayoub Khan was marching to that place from Herat seems not to be confirmed. The British Generals stand ready either at Candahar or Cabul to act as occasion may require. They are being strongly reinforced from India. Already the Third Division of the Cabul Field Force has been mobilised, and two of its brigades have entered the Khyber Pass, relieving General Bright of its guardianship. In the south a

Reserve Division is likewise being organised for the support of Candahar. The 2nd Battalion 7th Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion 11th Foot, 2nd Battalion 15th Foot, 66th Foot, and 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade have been ordered to join it. In addition to these corps of the Line, three regiments of Bombay native cavalry and ten of native infantry, with a proportionate Artillery force, have been directed to proceed to the front. This is probably intended for the relief of the Bengal regiments which, under Sir Donald Stewart, have for so long held Southern Afghanistan. The news from the lower Ghilzai country is not very encouraging. It is evident that the influence of Mahomed Jan has been felt even in this district, and that the chiefs were ready to obey his call to arms.

Our illustration of the warfare in Afghanistan is a sketch of a reconnoitring party in one of the rocky defiles of that

mountainous tract of country, between the plain of Jellalabad and the Cabul valley, through which access is gained by the Jugdulluk Pass or the Khoord Cabul, or by the newly-opened route of Latabund. With reference to an illustration which we gave a fortnight ago, entitled "The Tug of War," representing a party of soldiers engaged in a trial of strength, by way of pastime, endeavouring to pull against an elephant, we have to add some words of further explanation. Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, who accompanied the head-quarters of General Sir Samuel Browne in the advance through the Khyber Pass and the occupation of Jellalabad, a twelvemonth ago, was at Gundamak in the latter days of May, attached to the brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Macpherson. After the signature of the treaty of peace with the Ameer Yakoob Khan, as the British troops were about to retire from Gun-

damuk, General Macpherson invited his officers to a picnic, on May 29, in the garden called the Neemla Bagh. Mr. Simpson, to whom that General invariably showed a great deal of courtesy and kindness, was included in this invitation. It was in the entertainment given on that day at the Neemla Bagh, that this military sport of "The Tug of War" was exhibited to the company of guests. The performers were none of the Goorkhas, but were all English soldiers, being some men of the fourth battalion of the Rifle Brigade, together with a few artillerymen. The elephant was one of those which drew the heavy 40-pounder guns of the Royal Artillery. It was found that, when forty men were pulling at one end of the rope, the elephant could draw them over the line, but fifty men were too much for the mighty beast. This performance was one of considerable interest, and afforded much amusement to the company of spectators. Brigadier-General Herbert Macpherson, V.C., C.B., who rendered most valuable services in last year's Afghan campaign, has been appointed a member of the Indian Army Commission. He is one of the ablest and most experienced officers of our army in India, having repeatedly earned honours and promotions in the War of the Sepoy Mutiny, in the Persian War, and in many expeditions on the North-West Frontier. He also commanded the infantry brigade sent from India to Malta and Cyprus in 1878. Our Special Artist was indebted to General Macpherson for many acts of attention last year.

THE ICE ON THE LOIRE.

For many days past the inhabitants of Saumur, near Angers, on the Loire, have been under the most gloomy apprehensions in consequence of the enormous accumulation of ice in the river above the town, and it was feared that, with a sudden thaw, great destruction would be caused. The danger is now past, as the ice began to break up on Monday last, and the river flood higher up seems to have subsided without doing serious mischief. We present an illustration of the appearance of the solid mass of collected ice-floes. It was not close to the town, but was a mile and three-quarters higher up the river, at Villebernier, where an island named Souzay divides the Loire into two branches flowing to the right and to the left of it. The ice-field extended nearly seven miles farther back to Montsoreau, near the confluence of the Vienne with the Loire, and it was piled or heaped with blocks of dirty-white or yellowish ice, generally seven feet higher than the ordinary level of the water. At Villebernier, as we have observed, the progress of the floating ice was stopped by a bend of the right bank of the river, which here narrows its course, and as the land on that side was formerly subject to be flooded, there is a long embankment for its protection, which meets the railway embankment at the north bridge leading across the river into the town. The engineers have been at work, since the imminent danger first became apparent, on the 7th ult., cutting a channel through the ice, on the south side, to let the water of the swollen river discharge itself without mischief. The island of Souzay, with the farms and houses upon it, has been overflowed, and the inhabitants were forced to leave it, walking over planks laid on the ice to the boats in the opened channel, whence they were conveyed ashore. Happily, no lives were lost, and the cattle on these farms were also saved.

This part of the Loire, midway between Tours and Angers, is one of the most interesting districts in France to an English visitor, from its historical associations. The Abbey of Fontevault, near Montsoreau, though now converted into a prison for criminals, was formerly a celebrated monastery and nunnery, the conventual establishments for both sexes being inclosed within the same precinct; and here were buried two of the Plantagenet Kings of England, Henry II. and his son, Richard Cœur de Lion, as well as Queen Eleanor of Guienne, and Queen Isabella of Angoulême, widow of King John. At Dampierre, still nearer to Saumur, Queen Margaret of Anjou ended her life, a pensioner on the bounty of Louis XI. The approach to Saumur, coming down the Loire, is marked by the number of windmills upon low hills that rise above the left or south bank of the river. The town is not populous or wealthy, having been almost ruined in the time of Louis XIV. by the cruel persecution of the industrious Huguenots, and having suffered again terribly in the civil war of the French Revolution against the Royalists of La Vendée. It has, nevertheless, a cheerful and pleasant aspect, being mostly built of white stone, and containing some picturesque edifices—the Hotel de Ville, in which is a museum of antiquities; the churches of St. Pierre, Notre Dame de Nantilly, and Ardilliers, and the castle upon a cliff that rises behind the town. There are very extensive ranges of artificial caves or cells, probably stone-quarries, cut in the face of the cliffs along this part of the banks of the Loire. Some of these have been converted into dwellings for the peasantry, and others, towards St. Florent, are used for the storage of wine. This produce of the vineyards in the neighbourhood of Saumur has the effervescent and sparkling quality of champagne, and is coming into favour as an excellent substitute for that more costly wine.

Last Saturday the annual meeting of the Shropshire and West Midland Society took place at Shrewsbury. Mr. E. Wright was elected president and Sir F. Smythe vice-president.

The limits of weight and size allowed for packets containing trade patterns or samples addressed to France or Algeria have been considerably extended, and are as follows:—The maximum weight of each packet is raised from 8 oz. to 12 oz. The maximum dimensions are fixed at 12 in., instead of 8 in. in length; 8 in., instead of 4 in., in width; and 4 in., instead of 2 in., in depth. In all other respects the conditions regulating the transmission of trade patterns or samples through the post remain unaltered.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester and Salford Penny Banks Association on Thursday a report was presented which stated that during last year eighteen new banks were opened and one was closed, making the total number of banks sixty-four, in which there were 142,502 transactions during the year. They received £7294, and repaid £3197. A sum of £3323 was transferred to the Manchester and Salford Savings Bank; and the committee had on Nov. 20, 1879, a balance of £2295, due to 11,188 depositors. There had been, according to the report, a material increase in the number and amount of deposits during the year.

Her Majesty has conferred the distinction of Companion of the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath on Lieutenant-Colonel William Clare Ball, senior officer in charge of the Army Pay Department; Assistant Commissary-General William Frederick Wright, senior officer in charge of the Ordnance Store Department; Mr. William Henry White, Accountant-General of the Army; Mr. Arthur Lawrence Haliburton, Director of Supplies and Transport; and Commissary-General Fitz-James Edward Watt, in recognition of their services, especially in connection with the recent war in South Africa.

OBITUARY.

THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.

The Most Honourable Henry William George, Marquis of Anglesey, Earl of Uxbridge, and Baron Paget of Beaudesert, in the county of Stafford, and a Baronet, died on the 30th ult., at his town residence. His Lordship was the only son of Henry, second Mar-



quis of Anglesey, P.C., by his first wife, Eleanor, second daughter of the late John Campbell, Esq., of Shawfield, and niece of the Duke of Argyll, and was grandson of the distinguished Commander Field Marshal Henry William, first Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., twice Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He served formerly as Lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards, and retired in 1845. From 1854 to 1857 he sat as M.P. for South Staffordshire, and was Lieutenant-Colonel of that county Militia from 1852 to 1855. His Lordship succeeded his father Feb. 7, 1869. He married, June 7, 1845, Sophia, daughter of the late James Eversfield, Esq., of Denne Park, Sussex, but had no issue, and is consequently succeeded by his half-brother, Lord Henry Paget, now fourth Marquis of Anglesey, who was born Dec. 25, 1835, and has been twice married: by his second wife, Blanche Mary, daughter of J. C. Curwen Boyd, Esq., of Merton Hall, in the county of Wigtown, which lady died Aug. 14, 1877, he has an only child, Henry Cyril, Earl of Uxbridge, born June 16, 1875.

THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH.

The Right Hon. John George Brabazon Ponsonby, Earl of Bessborough, &c., in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Ponsonby in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, P.C., Lord Lieutenant of the county of Carlow, died on the 28th ult., at his seat, Bessborough House, in the county of Kilkenny. His Lordship was born October,



1809, the eldest son of John William, fourth Earl of Bessborough, at one time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by Maria, his wife, daughter of John, Earl of Westmorland. After receiving his education at the Charter House, he became a précis writer at the Foreign Office, and subsequently an Attaché at St. Petersburg. Before his succession to the family honours, by the death of his father, May 16, 1847, he sat for a few months in 1831-2, first for Bletchingley, and then for Higham Ferrers, and subsequently for several years for Derby. In 1845 he was appointed Master of her Majesty's Stag-hounds, and in 1866 Lord Steward of the Household. His Lordship married, first, Sept. 8, 1835, Lady Frances Lambton, daughter of John George, first Earl of Durham, which lady died Dec. 17 following. He married, secondly, Oct. 4, 1849, Lady Caroline Gordon Lennox, daughter of Charles, fifth Duke of Richmond, but had no issue. The family honours pass consequently to his next brother, Frederick George Brabazon, now sixth Earl of Bessborough, M.A., barrister-at-law, who was born Sept. 11, 1815, and is unmarried. The other brothers of the deceased Earl are the Hon. and Rev. Walter Ponsonby, M.A., Rector of Marston Bigot, in the county of Somerset; the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, C.B., of Brympton Park, in the county of Somerset, Comptroller Lord Chamberlain's Department; and the Hon. Gerald Ponsonby.

SIR DOMINIC JOHN CORRIGAN, BART.

Sir Dominic John Corrigan, Bart., of Inniscorrig, in the county of Dublin, and of Merrion-square, Dublin, M.P. for that city, 1870 to 1874, M.D., one of her Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary, five times consecutively President of the College of Physicians, Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University, Ireland, and a Commissioner of the Board of National Education, died at his town residence on the 1st inst., aged seventy-seven. The high honours he attained, both professional and official, show the estimation in which this great physician was held; but they inadequately express the love, affection, and respect for him that were

universally felt. As a medical teacher and writer he had a long and honourable career, and for years had the largest practice of any Dublin doctor. In 1866 the Queen conferred on him a baronetcy, in recognition, not only of his very distinguished professional position, but also of his great and gratuitous public services connected with the health and education of Ireland. He enjoyed a world-wide reputation. His was one of the greatest of the many great names that the medical schools of Dublin have contributed to science, and will be so considered long after his own generation has passed away. Corrigan entered Parliament as member for the city of Dublin in 1870, and continued to represent it as a Liberal until 1874. He married, June 2, 1829, Joanna Mary, daughter of William Woodlock, Esq., and sister of Dr. Woodlock, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Captain John Joseph Corrigan, 3rd Dragoon Guards, died Jan. 6, 1866.

GENERAL THE HON. SIR G. CADOGAN.

General the Hon. Sir George Cadogan, K.C.B., Colonel 71st Regiment, died on the 27th ult. at his residence in Park-place, aged sixty-five. He was the second son of George, third Earl of Cadogan, C.B., by Honoria Louisa, his wife, daughter of Joseph Blake, Esq., of Ardfray, and sister of the first Lord Wallscourt, and was uncle of the present Earl Cadogan. The nobleman whose death we record was educated at Eton, and entered the Grenadier Guards in 1833. He served in the Crimean War, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol, and received the medal and four clasps, the Turkish medal, and the Orders of the Legion of Honour, the Medjidie, and St. Maurice and St. Lazarus of Italy. In 1870 he became Colonel of the 106th Foot, in 1874 was transferred to the 71st Regiment, and attained the rank of full General in 1877. He married, first,

Feb. 19, 1846, Sophia, daughter of the late Colonel Armstrong, which lady died 1852, and by her had four daughters; he married, secondly, July 23, 1857, Emily, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Ashworth, and by her leaves one son.

SIR CHARLES PRESSLY, K.C.B.

Sir Charles Pressly, K.C.B., late Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, died on the 1st inst., at Avenue-road. He was the son of Charles Pressly, Esq., of Westminster, and was born in 1794. He commenced his career as a solicitor; in 1826 was appointed Secretary to the Board of Stamps, and in 1833 to the Consolidated Board of Stamps and Taxes. He was promoted to be a Commissioner of Inland Revenue in 1848, became deputy-chairman of that board in 1855, and chairman in 1856, and retired in 1864. He was made C.B. in 1861, and K.C.B. in 1866. Sir Charles married, in 1825, Anne (who died in 1857), daughter of George Thompson, Esq., of Andover, and leaves issue.

CHIEF JUSTICE ERLE.

The Right Honourable Sir William Erle, late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, died on the 28th inst., at his seat, Bramshott Grange, Hants, in his eighty-seventh year. He was born Oct. 1, 1793, the third son of the Rev. Christopher Erle, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Thomas Bowles, Esq., of Shaftesbury. He was educated at Winchester, and afterwards elected a Fellow of New College, Oxford. In 1819 he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, and he practised for many years with pre-eminent success. He sat in Parliament for the city of Oxford from 1837 to 1841, and became one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, 1844. In 1846 he was transferred to the Queen's Bench; and in 1851 succeeded Sir Alexander Cockburn as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, which position he resigned, November, 1866. He married, Sept. 30, 1834, Amelia, eldest daughter of the late Rev. David Williams, B.C.L., Prebendary of Winchester Cathedral, and Warden of New College, Oxford, but leaves no issue. This distinguished lawyer—distinguished at the Bar when his competitors were Campbell, Follett, Thesiger, Wilde, and FitzRoy Kelly—discharged the duties of the exalted position he attained with such ability, integrity, and conscientiousness as to gain not only high honour in the public estimation, but the personal attachment of all the members of his Court.

MR. LOCKE, Q.C., M.P.

John Locke, Esq., Q.C., M.P. for Southwark, Recorder of Brighton, died at his residence, 63, Eaton-place, on the 28th ult. He was born in 1805 and educated by Dr. Glennie, at Dulwich, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1829 and M.A. 1832. Called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1833, he joined the Home Circuit, became eventually a Bencher of his Inn, was elected a Common Pleader of the City of London in 1845, and obtained his silk gown in 1857. Mr. Locke held the Recordship of Brighton since 1861. He contested Hastings unsuccessfully in 1852, but in 1857 was returned for Southwark, which borough he continued, as a Liberal, to represent. Mr. Locke was the author of several legal text books. He married, in 1847, Laura Rosalie, third daughter of Colonel Thomas Alexander Cobbe, H.E.I.C.S., by Nuzzeer Begum, his wife, daughter of Azeze Khan, of Cashmere, and had issue.

MR. MOLYNEUX BETHAM.

Molyneux Cecil John Betham, Esq., of Rockford, county Dublin, J.P., barrister-at-law, Cork Herald, died, after a short illness, on the 31st ult., at his residence near Blackrock. He was born Aug. 14, 1813, the eldest son of the late Sir William Betham, Ulster-King-of-Arms, by Elizabeth, his second wife, sister of the Hon. Philip Cecil Crampton, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland. In 1827 he was appointed Athlone Pursuivant-of-Arms, and in 1829 succeeded to the office of Cork Herald, the duties of which he performed at all the recent ceremonials of the Order of St. Patrick, including the memorable installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Few brought to those duties more gentlemanly bearing or efficiency. His death is universally deplored. He married, first, Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Richard Ford, Knt., and secondly, Esther Jane, daughter of Henry Carey, Esq., and widow of C. W. Macnamara, Esq.

The following deaths have also been announced:—

Lieutenant-General William George Woods, C.S.I., late Madras Staff Corps, formerly of the Madras Light Infantry, on the 24th ult., at Ryde, Isle of Wight.

Edward Middleton Barry, R.A., Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and Treasurer of the Academy, died suddenly on the evening of the 27th ult., at the Royal Academy, Burlington House, when engaged in the discussion of business. A memoir of Mr. Barry is given under the heading Fine Arts.

Harriet, Lady Hoare, wife of Sir Edward Hoare, Baronet, of Annabelle, in the county of Cork, and second daughter and coheir of Thomas Hervey Barritt, Esq., of Garbrand Hall, Ewell, Surrey, on the 25th ult., aged seventy-six. She was married April 24, 1824, and leaves one son and one daughter.

The Rev. Walter John Spring Casborne, M.A., of New House, Pakenham, Suffolk, formerly J.P. for that county, on the 26th ult., in his ninetieth year. He was son of the Rev. John Spring Casborne, of Newhouse, and married, in 1826, Anne, elder daughter of Capel Loft, of Troston Hall, Suffolk.

Aldborough Henniker, Esq., Q.C., eldest son of Aldborough John Brydges Henniker, Esq., of Mayfurlong, Staffordshire, and Calcott, Somersetshire, and grandson of the Hon. Sir Brydges Trecothick Henniker, Bart., of Newton Hall, Essex, on the 28th ult., aged fifty-eight.

The Rev. Montagu Oxenden, M.A., more than forty years Rector of Eastwell, Kent, on the 28th ult. He was born April 28, 1799, the third son of Sir Henry Oxenden, seventh Baronet, of Dene, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Colonel Graham, and was at the time or his decease heir-presumptive to the old baronetcy of Oxenden, now enjoyed by his elder brother, Sir H. C. Oxenden.

The Rev. Canon Frederick Oakeley, formerly Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and Minister of Margaret-street Chapel, and for the last thirty years Missionary Rector of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Duncan-terrace, Islington, at the age of seventy-seven, on the 29th ult. Canon Oakeley, who was sixth son of Sir Charles Oakeley, first Baronet, was the well-known author of several controversial works, and joined the Roman Catholic Church about the same time as Dr. Newman.

Edward Hume Townsend, Esq., J.P., late of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Civil Service, in his seventy-seventh year, at Culinaconarka, near Clonakilty. He was last surviving son of the Rev. Richard Townsend, Rector of Magourney, in the county of Cork, by Harriet, his wife, daughter of the Very John Hume, Dean of Derry, and derived descent from a younger branch of the influential family of Townsend of Castle Townsend.

Mr. W. E. Baxter, solicitor, and ex-Under-Sheriff of London, has been appointed a Coroner for Sussex, in the place of Mr. L. G. Fullagar.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Oct. 13, 1874) with four codicils (dated April 16, 1875; Feb. 4 and 10, 1876; and Nov. 7, 1878) of Mr. John Rennie, late of No. 22, Norfolk-street, Park-lane, who died on Dec. 5 last, at No. 138, Champs Elysées, Paris, was proved on the 15th ult. by Mrs. Alice Rennie, the widow, and William Rennie and George Rennie, the brothers, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £350,000. The testator leaves to his wife his residence in Norfolk-street, with the furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects, a pecuniary legacy of £10,000, and an annuity of £7000 for life; to his sister, Miss Anne Rennie, £1000 per annum for life; and there are numerous legacies to relatives, friends, and servants. If the testator should die without leaving any children, which we believe was the case, he gives one-half of the ultimate residue of his real and personal property to his brother George; one-fourth of the remaining half upon trust for his brother James and his children; another of such fourth to his said sister, Anne; and the other two fourths upon trust for his brother William for life, then as to one moiety thereof for his (testator's) godson, John Wyndham Rennie, and as to the second moiety for the other children of the said William Rennie.

The will (dated Oct. 28, 1874) of Mr. Thomas Bonhote, late of No. 12, Hyde Park-gate, Cumberland-gate, who died on Dec. 20 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Miss Anna Maria Bonhote and Miss Henrietta Bonhote, the sisters, the executrices, to whom he gives all his property in equal shares. The personal estate is sworn under £120,000.

The will (dated Nov. 14) with a codicil (dated Nov. 28, both in 1879) of Mr. William Farnell Watson, late of Isleworth, Middlesex, and of Henfold Chapel, Surrey, brewer, who died on Nov. 30 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Mrs. Eliza Marguerite Watson, the widow, and William Farnell Watson, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator requests and enjoins his son to give a site of land at Newdigate, Surrey, reasonably sufficient for the erection of two almshouses, and he bequeaths £700 to pay for the expenses of their erection and £1000 for their endowment; one of such almshouses is to be occupied by a deserving married couple and the other by a deserving single man or woman: preference is to be given to his own servants or the servants of any of his family. He gives to his wife an immediate legacy of £1000 and a further sum of £5000, he also charges his real estate with the payment to her of £3000 per annum for her life, but to be reduced to £1000 per annum in the event of her marrying again, and his house at Isleworth, with the furniture and effects, are to be enjoyed by her during life or widowhood; there are a large number of legacies and annuities to his own and his wife's relatives, friends, late and present indoor and outdoor servants, and employes at his brewery, men serving in his yacht, &c. The residue of all his property, real and personal, he leaves to his said son.

The will (dated Feb. 29, 1876) with two codicils (dated Feb. 29 and May 11 in the same year) of Mr. Alfred Jones, formerly of Enfield, but late of The Green Lanes, Middlesex, and of No. 31, Eversfield-place, St. Leonards-on-Sea, who died on Nov. 15 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by John Vipan Jones, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. After devises and bequests to his grandchildren, nephews, nieces, and late servants, the testator divides the residue of his estate between his said son and his two daughters, Mrs. Cassandra Rebecca Weir and Miss Mary Frances Jones.

The will (dated Sept. 23, 1861) with a codicil (dated Feb. 18, 1877) of the Duke Charles Jerome Pozzo di Borgo, late of No. 51, Rue de l'Université, Paris, who died on Feb. 20 last, was proved in London on the 17th ult. by Anne Henry Vichernien de Rochechouart, Comte de Mortemart, the acting executor, the personal estate in England being sworn under £40,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Louise Valentine des Calbes Certon de Crillon, a life annuity of 100,000 francs, and the usufruct of the Château of Montretour and its dependencies, with certain furniture, plate, and effects; to his nephew, Jerome Gaetan Pozzo di Borgo (and after his death to his wife) a life annuity of 50,000 francs, in addition to the "marjorat" constituted on his (the nephew's) marriage. Subject to these bequests, he appoints as his universal legatee in plenary property, his grand nephew, Charles Felix Pozzo di Borgo.

The will (dated Sept. 15, 1879) of Mr. William Joseph Frederick Bannatyne, formerly of No. 17, Berkeley-square, Bristol, but late of No. 10, Grafton-street, Bond-street, and of No. 13, Richmond-road, Shepherd's-bush, who died on Dec. 15 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by James Gibbs, William Frapp, William Ley, and Frederick Schlotel, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. Among other legacies, the testator leaves "my letters from Lord Nelson, and his walking-stick and table-cloth from Lord Saint Vincent," to his nephew, William Macleod Bannatyne, as heirlooms. As to the residue of his property, he gives one third to his sister Mrs. Hassell, one third to his sister Mrs. Digges, and one third to his said nephew.

The will (dated Oct. 25, 1879) of Miss Maria Frances Wyatt-Edgell, late of No. 40, Grosvenor-street, and of South Mymms, Middlesex, who died on Nov. 22 last at Cowley House, Exeter, was proved on the 8th ult. by Mrs. Jane Naper, the niece, and Arthur Wyatt-Edgell, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testatrix gives many legacies to relatives and servants, and the residue to her said niece.

The will (dated Feb. 25, 1869) with a codicil (dated June 29, 1878) of Mr. Joshua Robert Reeve, late of Cleveland, Yorkshire, and of Bassett House, near Southampton, who died on Dec. 26 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Richard Smith and Mrs. Martha Reeve, the widow, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £6000. The testator devises all his estates in the county of York and elsewhere to the use of his wife for life, with remainder to the use of his brother Charles Reeve for life, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male; and he bequeaths to his wife's sister, Sarah Letty, an annuity of £100; to Alice Merritt, his late mother's servant, 8s. per week for life; and the residue of the personality upon trusts similar to the uses declared of his real estate.

The will (dated Jan. 31, 1878) of Mrs. Catherine Dickens (the widow of the celebrated novelist), late of No. 70, Gloucester-crescent, Regent's Park, who died on Nov. 22 last, was proved on the 8th inst., under a nominal sum, by Henry Fielding Dickens, the son, the sole executor. There are very numerous specific bequests as mementos to the various members of her family, friends, and servants; the residue, if any, after payment of debts and expenses, is to go to her sister, Helen Roney.

In the abstract of the will of Mr. James Sutton, late of Pembroke House, Streatham, given last week, the executors were, by a slip of the pen, wrongly named. The will was proved by Mrs. Jane Sutton, the widow; James Vane Sutton and Edward Alfred Sutton, the sons; and Walter Butler.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A B S (Telford).—Please accept our thanks for the games and reports of the Boston meeting. The final report is deferred to next week.

G L B (St. Martin's).—The problem is a mate in three moves, not in two, and the key-move of the solution is 1. K to B 7th.

J T (Eton).—The three-move problem is marked for insertion, and will appear.

E P V (Radnor).—The problem appears to admit of a second solution by 1. K to Kt 3rd, K to Q 4th (best); 2. Q to Q B 7th, and mates next move. That style of problem has been overworked, and is now hackneyed even to the "general."

PROBLEMS received from B C M S, G D B (Hall), and C H C (Cavendish-square).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1873 received from M Gonzales, Juan Carrasca, F Tunta, Onno, Jane Nepveu, and Carlos of Lille.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1873 received from Trial, C H Coster, M Gonzales, Juan Carrasca, F Tunta, Jane Nepveu, Carlos of Lille, R Shindler, C B Carlon, M H Moorhouse, R B Pope, H Stebbing, B C M S, and W Scott.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1874 received from B C M S, Emile Frau, H Stebbing, J Bumstead, A D Long, Dabbshill, Vig, Cholwell, C J Stephen, M H Moorhouse, G S Brodie, J R Dow, Roy, W T R, M Gonzales, Juan Carrasca, F Tunta, Jane Nepveu, F Harvey, H C Sanders, Onno, E Burkhardt, Carlos of Lille, F Le Page, L G Batson, R Shindler, Caractacus, C B Carlon, and Julia Short.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1875 received from H B, B C M S, Emile Frau, E L G, W D Jones, R H Brooks, Tobias, H Stebbing, Dabbshill, James Bobson, An Old Hand, Alpha, G L Mayne, J R Dow, Helen Lee, E J Johnson, G Fosbrooke, W M Curtis, Pops, P A Bright, Dr F St, Vignoles, L S D, W S Leest, Pendlry Hall, R Shaw, F Le Page, East Marden, Lulu, Cant, Hereward, A Scott, Carlos of Lille, E P Valliamy, E Burkhardt, Shadforth, Copiapino, W B Wood, J J Tassell, L Noven (Sweden), C J Stephen, Joseph Wood, Norman Rumbelow, C B Carlon, Julia Short, Jane Nepveu, and A D Long.

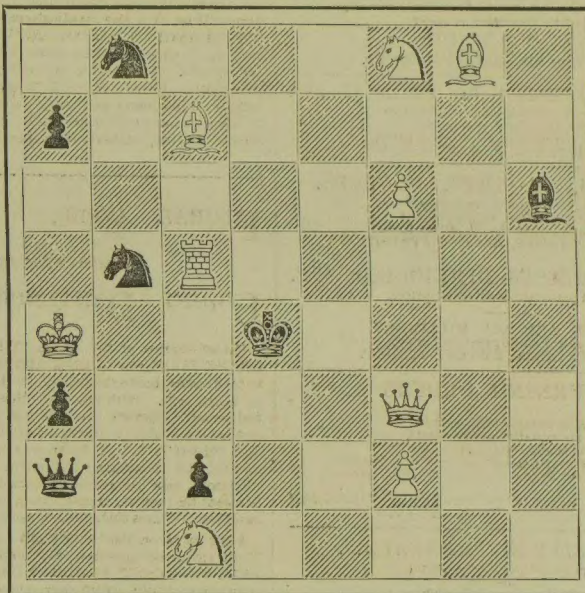
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1874.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K Kt 4th Kt takes B
2. R to Q 4th Any move
3. Q mates.

PROBLEM No. 1877.

By the Rev. W. LEESON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The following smart game occurred between the Revs. Coker and Skipworth in the first-class Tourney of the recent meeting at Boston, Lincolnshire.

(French Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. C.) BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 3rd
2. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th
3. P takes P P takes P
4. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
5. B to Q 3rd B to Q 3rd
6. Castles Castles
7. B to K Kt 5th
In this, as in the other close games, we think the Q B is better posted at K 3rd.
7. P to K R 3rd P to K R 3rd
8. B to K R 4th P to Q B 3rd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to Q R 3rd
10. P to Q R 3rd Kt to Q B 2nd
11. Kt to K 3rd Kt to K 3rd
12. P to Q B 3rd Q to B 2nd
13. B takes Kt P takes B
14. P to K Kt 3rd Kt to K Kt 4th
15. Kt takes Kt R P takes Kt
16. P to K B 4th
Intended, no doubt, to deprive the Black King of cover; but its effect is to subject
WHITE (Mr. C.) BLACK (Mr. S.)
his own Monarch to the action of the adverse Rook.
16. B to K R 6th
17. R to K B 2nd Q R to K sq
18. Q to Q 2nd Q to K 2nd
19. R to Q B sq Q to K 6th
20. Q takes Q
20. Q to Q B 2nd seems preferable, although in that case Black can proceed to double the Rooks on the Royal file with a fine game.
21. B to Kt sq R takes Q
22. R to K sq K R to K sq
23. P takes P P takes P
24. P to Q R 4th R to K Kt sq (ch)
25. K to R sq B to K Kt 5th
A neat ending.
26. P to K R 3rd B to B 6th (ch)
27. K to R 2nd R takes Kt
28. R takes R B takes P
Mate.

THE FIFTH AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS.

Everyone—even those best acquainted with the American press and with its enterprising satellite, the ubiquitous reporter—must be surprised by the universal attention the New York Chess Congress has attracted throughout the States. Only ten players have entered the grand tourney; and there are missing from the list of competitors the names of several of the strongest American chessplayers—Messrs. Mason, Hosmer, Elson, Neil, and others. Nevertheless the illustrated journals have portraits of all the players in the grand tourney; every daily newspaper published in New York has given daily reports of the progress of the battle, besides vivid descriptions of the passing emotions of the combatants; and the chief organs of the principal cities in America have not failed in this, as in other matters, to follow the example of their contemporaries of the Empire City. Journals whose conception of the character of chess as a pastime seems to be on a par with that of the lady who inquired if it was anything like a "raffle" have devoted columns to the Chess Congress; and one of these records, as an example of the scientific nature of the struggle in a specified game, that, at the time of the adjournment, a player had made ninety-two moves, and his adversary ninety-one. What our cousins in political circles would call a great chess "boom" has swept across the nation; a sound indeed that should mark an epoch in the history of chess.

The congress was formally opened on the evening of the 5th ult., when Mr. F. Perrin, the president, held a reception in a spacious saloon, placed at the disposal of the association by Mr. O'Connor, 60, East Fourteenth-street. The hall was decorated for the occasion with the flags of all nations, under each of which appeared a representative player—Morphy's beneath the Stars and Stripes, Staunton's under the "Union-Jack;" Anderssen was chosen for Germany, Philidor for France, McDonnell for Ireland, Mackenzie for Scotland, &c., with the scrolled names of other known practitioners interspersed. The business of the evening was the pairing of the players for rounds, each entrant having to play two games with all the others, the result of the lottery being as follows:—

First Round—Judd v. Grundy, Delmar v. Sellman, Congdon v. Ware, Mackenzie v. Cohnfeld, Ryan v. Mohle.
Second Round—Congdon v. Sellman, Mackenzie v. Grundy, Delmar v. Ryan, Cohnfeld v. Mohle, Judd v. Ware.
Third Round—Delmar v. Grundy, Sellman v. Mohle, Mackenzie v. Ware, Judd v. Cohnfeld, Congdon v. Ryan.
Fourth Round—Mackenzie v. Sellman, Judd v. Ryan, Ware v. Mohle, Congdon v. Grundy, Delmar v. Cohnfeld.
Fifth Round—Grundy v. Mohle, Cohnfeld v. Ryan, Ware v. Sellman, Judd v. Delmar, Congdon v. Mackenzie.
Sixth Round—Ware v. Ryan, Congdon v. Delmar, Judd v. Sellman, Grundy v. Cohnfeld, Mackenzie v. Mohle.
Seventh Round—Sellman v. Grundy, Judd v. Congdon, Ware v. Cohnfeld, Delmar v. Mohle, Mackenzie v. Ryan.
Eighth Round—Cohnfeld v. Sellman, Congdon v. Mohle, Judd v. Mackenzie, Delmar v. Ware, Grundy v. Ryan.
Ninth Round—Ryan v. Sellman, Mohle v. Judd, Congdon v. Cohnfeld, Grundy v. Ware, Delmar v. Mackenzie.

We have not space for descriptions of the play in the several rounds, although everyone of these was distinguished by the usual vicissitudes of tourney play in the shape of unhoped-for victories and unexpected defeats. Perhaps the most remarkable of both is the end of a game between Mr. Eugene Delmar, a player of known force, and General Congdon, the position being as follows:—

White (General Congdon): K at Q sq, Q at Q Kt 3rd.

Black (Mr. Delmar): K at K R sq, Q at Q B 2nd; Pawns at K R 3rd, K Kt 2nd, Q 6th, Q Kt 5th, and Q R 6th.

It was Mr. Delmar's move and he played the Queen to Q B 6th, the reply being, of course, Q to K Kt 8th (ch); the result stalemate! Of Mr. Delmar's move, it may be said, as an old chess writer (one Peter Pratt, of Lincoln's Inn) put it:—"To do otherwise would have been prejudicial to the adversary." The tourney ended on the 26th ult., but our latest advices give the score only to the conclusion of the eighth round on the 23rd, which we give below; the drawn games count half a point.

	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Score.
Grundy (Manchester)...	10	5	1	12½
Mohle (New York)...	10	3	3	11½
Mackenzie (ditto)...	9	5	2	11½
Judd (St. Louis)...	9	3	4	10½
Sellman (Baltimore)...	8	5	3	10½
Delmar (Brooklyn)...	8	3	5	9½
Ryan (New York)...	8	1	10	5½
Ware (Boston)...	3	3	10	4½
Congdon (Washington)...	2	3	11	3½
Cohnfeld (New York)...	0	1	15	½
	64	32	64	80

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"A Dictionary of Musicians," edited by George Grove (Macmillan and Co.). The ninth part of this valuable work, just issued, continues and concludes the elaborate memoir of Mendelssohn contributed by the editor, who has produced a biography that abounds in details of the highest interest both personal and artistic. The enthusiastic labour bestowed on this article, including a visit to Germany for the collection of new information, is worthy of special recognition. No such admirable notice of the great composer has yet appeared, and any subsequent larger work on the subject will be greatly indebted to the materials here collected, many of them for the first time. The number of the "Dictionary" now referred to commences an elaborate notice of Mozart, and brings the work to the middle of its second volume.

"Beethoven Depicted by his Contemporaries," by Ludwig Nohl, translated from the German by Emily Hill (W. Reeves). This is a very interesting account, personal rather than artistic, of the career of the greatest of "tone-poets," gathered from various sources by one who was previously well known to the public by his publication of the correspondence of Mozart and Beethoven, and a biography of the former composer. The book now referred to begins with reminiscences of Beethoven's early boyhood and his juvenile studies at his birthplace, Bonn, and traces his progress, from his removal in 1792 to Vienna, throughout his career in that capital until his death there in 1827. The forty-five chapters of which the book consists are full of such interest as to render it a valuable contribution to musical literature. It is prefaced by a dedication to Richard Wagner, in which the author expresses an enthusiastic admiration of his master that will be as acceptable to the admirers and disciples of Wagner as it will be distasteful to his opponents. The translation appears to have been carefully and judiciously made.

"The Organist's Quarterly Journal" (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). The current number of this serial is the forty-fifth part, and forms a portion of the sixth volume. The contents—as of the work generally—consist of original compositions supplied expressly for this publication, the editor himself (Dr. Spark, of Leeds) being an occasional contributor. The January number, now referred to, opens with an effective prelude and fugue by J. E. P. Aldous, of Hamilton, Canada; which is followed by a "Soft movement," by Dr. C. Swinnerton Heap, well calculated for use as a "middle voluntary" in church service. After this comes a "Flute Fantasia," by Inglis Bervon, of Stafford. This piece consists of an introductory "Andante Maestoso" in D minor, common time, followed by an "Andante" in D major, in six-eight, which is succeeded by an "Allegro moderato" in the original key. In each division the solo flute stop is prominently employed in imitation of the concert instrument which it is intended to imitate, the accompaniments being well diversified by contrasts between the different manuals. The number concludes with a "Rêverie Religieuse" by Dr. J. Dunne, a piece in which serious sentiment is well expressed.

"Romanze für Violoncell." Von Heinrich Hoffmann (Neumeier and Co.). This is a well-written piece, in which the violoncello is supplied with a series of expressive cantabile passages that allow great scope for the expressive powers of the player. The pianoforte accompaniment has so much interest and variety as to have the effect of an integral part of the composition. "Two Hungarian Dances," transcribed for the pianoforte by Gustave Lange (from the same publishers), have much characteristic individuality, and are very effectively arranged and varied.

"Kommt a Vogel Geflogen," German air transcribed for the pianoforte in the various styles of great masters, by Siegfried Ochs, is also issued by Messrs. Neumeier. We have here a series of short movements—based on a popular national tune—each of which is a clever imitation of the style of a celebrated composer, with an occasional reminiscent passage, as in the variation labelled "Meyerbeer." The other masters imitated are Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Strauss, Gounod, Wagner, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Brahms, and Chopin.

Among recent publications by Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., are two interesting and well-written "Album Blätter" for the pianoforte, by Miss Kate Ockleston, a highly-skilled pianist; "Daybreak," a pleasing setting, as a four-part song, by Mr. W. Macfarren, of lines by Longfellow; and "The Whisper of the Wind," an expressive song by Mr. Eaton Fanning.

Messrs. Duncan Davison and Co. have published "'Tis years since I beheld thy face," a very tuneful vocal romance by Miss Lillie Albrecht, the well-known pianist. The melody is flowing and graceful, and lies within a moderate compass of voice.

The distinguished service reward of £100 per annum, vacant by the death of Major-General Scudamore, has been awarded to Colonel Hugh Rowlands, V.C., C.B.

A dinner was given by the Mayor of Manchester yesterday week to the Judges of Assize now in that city. Amongst the guests were Lord Derby and Mr. Bright; and the speakers included also Lord Coleridge and Lord Justice Brett.

The ship Clyde, 1140 tons, Captain Hoyle, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 29th ult. with 384 emigrants, under the supervision of Dr. James Smith, as surgeon-superintendent; with Miss Matley in charge of the single women.

Mr. H. F. Beaumont, who was nominated as High Sheriff of Yorkshire for the coming year, has declined the honour, and Sir Charles W. Strickland, Bart., Hildenley, Malton, who was second on the list, takes the position. Mr. Beaumont pays the fine incurred by his refusal of the office.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., attended a meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, held last Saturday at the Bradford Mechanical Institute, for the purpose of presenting a purse of £100 to an injured member of the Association, and spoke at some length on the value of benefit societies, and on the importance to all classes of society of the study of thrift.

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